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FROM THE

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BEGUN IN 1858

RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSES,

OR

Remains of Antiquity,

RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF

York.

Illustrated by Plates and Woodcuts,

BY

WILLIAM BOWMAN,

Antiquarian Draftsman;

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL LOCAL ANTIQUARIES.

Leeds:

COOKE AND CLARK, PRINTERS, BRIGGATE.

1855.

8/233

PREFACE.

THIS work was commenced with the idea of its being a record of all Antiquarian matters of interest relating to the County, and under the impression, that as the study of Archæology has become so general, few districts would be without some one who would avail themselves of this means of recording any remains of Antiquity existing in their neighbourhood, or some of those numerous discoveries on this subject which are made from year to year, and from want of being published, are lost to the scientific world for ever.

In these views, however, the Editor has been disappointed; he has had to depend upon a limited number of zealous antiquaries for what is contained in these pages, but he still thinks that had the object of the work been made more generally known a different result might have been attained.

He is, however, obliged to bring the work to a conclusion, from the fact of its interfering with his other duties, and consequently not being able to bestow upon it the serious amount of time which such a publication requires.

Leeds, 31*st March*, 1855. W. B.

CONTENTS.

Page.

I.—On the Sepulchral Antiquities of various Ancient Nations, illustrative of the custom of Tumular Interments, as practised by the Primæval Inhabitants of Britain. By Thomas Bateman, Yolgrave, Derbyshire 1

II.—Ancient Bone Instrument found at York. By Robert Cook, York 9

III.—Earthworks at Killingbeck, near Leeds. By Wm. Boyne, Leeds 10

IV.—Samian Ware Bowl found at York. By James Wardell, Leeds 11

V.—Coins found at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. By Wm. Boyne, Leeds 12

VI.—A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century, relating to Yorkshire. 1648 to 1672. By James Wardell, Leeds 13

VII.—Swillington, its ancient Lords and Church. By Wm. Boyne, Leeds 21

VIII.—Pampocalia, a Roman Station, near Thorner. By John Dixon, Leeds 24

IX.—British Sepulchral Urns, found in the Parish of Halifax. By F. A. Leyland, Halifax 26

X.—Saxon Cemetery at Nafferton. By Wm. Bowman, Leeds 28

XI.—Manor Court House, at Halifax. By F. A. Leyland, Halifax 29

XII.—Fenton Church, in the Wapontake of Barkstone Ash. By Wm. Boyne, Leeds 31

XIII.—Kiddal Hall, Berwick-in-Elmet. By John Dixon, Leeds 33

XIV.—British Barrow at Hutton-Cranswick. By Wm. Procter, York..... 38

XV.—British Dagger, found at Woodnook, near Wakefield. By T. Wilson, Leeds 39

XVI.—On the Roman Coin Moulds found at Lingwell-gate, in the Parish of Rothwell, and an attempt to shew that they were made for the Casting of Coins by authority. By Wm. Boyne, Leeds 41

XVII.—Roman Camp at Saxton, By Wm. Bowman, Leeds 44

XVIII.—A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century, relating to Yorkshire, continued. By James Wardell, Leeds 44

XIX.—Markenfield Hall, near Ripon. By John Dixon, Leeds 53

XX.—British Barrow, at Winteringham. By James Wardell, Leeds..... 57

XXI.—St. Clement's Monastery, York. By William Lawton, York..... 59

Page.

XXII.—Saxon Antiquities, discovered at Nunburnholme, near Pocklington, By Wm. Bowman, Leeds 62

XXIII.—Human Skeletons, discovered at Knaresborough. By John Dixon, Leeds ... 63

XXIV.—Celts found at Sproatley, in Holderness. By James Wardell, Leeds 64

XXV.—On the Southern Frontier Defences of the Brigantes and the Northumbrians; with an explanatory Map. By Samuel Mitchell, Sheffield 65

XXVI.—British Barrow at Winteringham. By James Wardell, Leeds 75

XXVII.—A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of 17th Century, relating to Yorkshire, continued. By James Wardell, Leeds 77

XXVIII.—Roman Altar, found at Dunnington, near York. By William Procter, York 86

XXIX.—British Remains on Baildon Common. By James Wardell, Leeds 87

LIST OF PLATES.

I.—British Urns.

II.—Cist, with Skeleton and Weapons.

III.—Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century.

IV.— Ditto, ditto.

V.—Piscina and Sedilia, Swillington Church.

VI.—British Urns, found near Halifax.

VII.—Kiddal Hall.

VIII.—Roman Coin Moulds and Base Denarii,

IX.—Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century.

X.— Ditto, ditto.

XI.—Markenfield Hall.

XII.—Saxon Antiquities, found at Nunburnholme.

XIII.—Map of the Southern Frontier Defences of the Brigantes and Northumbrians.

XIV.—Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century.

XV.— Ditto, ditto.

PART I. Price 2s. 6d.

RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSES,

Remains of Antiquity

RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF YORK;

ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES AND WOOD-CUTS,

WILLIAM BOWMAN,

ANTIQUARIAN DRAFTSMAN,

Leeds.

TO BE CONTINUED EVERY THREE MONTHS.

This work, which is intended chiefly to be confined to the British, Roman, and Mediæval Remains of Yorkshire, will form a medium of communication between Antiquaries of this, and the adjoining Counties, and serve as a means of giving publicity to any objects of antiquity that have, or may be found therein.

The subjects will be selected from discoveries in Ancient Tumuli, Notices of British and Roman Camps, Stations, Tessellated Pavements, Articles of Military and Domestic use, Coins, Ecclesiastical and Castellated Remains, Seals, and early Documents. Each article will have the name or initials of the writer attached, and the plates and wood-cuts will be executed from accurate drawings.

The publisher will feel grateful for any communications, which shall have his attention and an early notice.

Belgrave House, Wade Lane. *Leeds, December, 1851.*

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Reliquiae Antiquae Eboracenses.

I. *On the Sepulchral Antiquities of various Ancient Nations, illustrative of the custom of Tumular Interment, as practiced by the Primeval Inhabitants of Britain. By* THOMAS BATEMAN, *Esq., Yolgrave, Derbyshire.*

THE importance of the study of Archæology has not been generally admitted until a comparatively very recent period; too often indeed have individuals engaged in the elucidation of facts connected with the past history of our race, been held up to derision by persons unable to appreciate the end and aim of such researches. Archæologists now have not so much of this feeling to contend against; the diffusion of general knowledge has caused the science, and consequently the student, to be treated with a portion of the consideration which is due to them. Still not unfrequently the utilitarian question "*cui bono*" is obtruded by matter-of-fact personages, who can see no adequate object for labour in anything that does not leave a profit after being accomplished. It has nevertheless been repeatedly made evident to observers of human nature, that there exists in most minds, (those of Progressives, as they are styled, being excepted), a certain veneration for antiquity, which exhibits itself in a tendency to look back and contemplate former phases of society; witness the avidity with which the passing newspaper report, and the record of any discovery, which (though for a moment only) slightly draws aside the veil that envelopes "the times of old," are read and discussed by persons of all ranks. Any tangible object of remote antiquity seems to connect us personally with the past, to an extent that no course of reading can equal; it renders us for the time contemporaries with the shadowy actors in the great drama of primeval life. This, together with the

ascertained benefits of antiquarian study, leads us to hope, that at no distant period, this most fascinating branch of history will become very widely cultivated. The inferences deducible from judicious comparisons of relics of the eras included under the general head of Primeval, are as essential to the elucidation of the unrecorded history of man, as the study of strata, fossils, and minerals, is to the history of the planet which he inhabits; we are thus enabled to trace the human family through successive ages, over vast tracts of the earth, and to observe its gradual advance towards civilization; some nations outstripping others on the way, yet everywhere actuated by the same wants, desires, and superstitions, modified by circumstances and climate. In vain do we look for truthful records written by any nation previous to its arrival at a comparatively advanced state, scriptural history excepted; the most that has in any case been transmitted to our times, is here and there a fragment of some almost forgotten book of doubtful history, rescued by some of the Greek or Roman historians and travellers; or on the other hand a host of mythic legends of every shade of absurdity, which only bewilder us in attempting to arrive at the small portion of truth or significance which they may contain. Therefore if we seek to know more concerning the nations of antiquity that can be depended upon, we must be content to accumulate facts, apparently trivial in themselves, but which, when mutually placed in comparison, are of the very highest importance in elucidating and determining the spirit and manners of ages long departed. Such facts are obviously afforded by discoveries of the existing remains of an ancient people; and it is fortunate for enquirers of the present day, that one strong feeling has pervaded almost all tribes of men living in an uncivilized or semi-barbarous state; I allude to the respect, and in many instances the splendour, with which the dead were committed to the grave; and to the disinterested affection, superstition though it might be, which prompted the interment of articles valued by the deceased, along with his corpse; though it may well be surmised that in most cases such articles, consisting as they did, chiefly of arms and personal ornaments, would have been of great use to the surviving friends.

From such facts as these, and from the universal prevalence of tumular interment throughout the globe at a remote date; had we no other and still higher authority for saying it, there is abundant evidence to shew that "all men are brethren," or in other words, that the human family, however varied, sprang originally from one stock, and that in its world-wide dispersion the members long

retained, and in some places do yet retain, their primitive usages almost unchanged, or simply modified by accidental position. These observations are peculiarly applicable to Barrow burial, which we find has been practised from the most remote antiquity to our own day, in most parts of the world. For instance, amongst the Esquimaux, as related by Captain Parry in his second voyage. Amongst the Israelites we find that Achan and his family being burned by order of Joshua, were afterwards buried under a barrow of stones in the valley of Achor; and the King of Ai was interred in the same manner. The practice of burying weapons with the dead is also referred to by Ezekiel, c. xxxii, v. 27; "they shall not lie with the mighty *that are* fallen of the uncircumcised, which are gone down to hell with their weapons of war: and they have laid their swords under their heads." Diodorus informs us that Semiramis, wife of Ninus, the founder of the Assyrian Empire, whom some of the learned have confounded with Nimrod, buried her husband in the palace, and raised over him a great mound of earth, which remained after the destruction of the city. Indeed it appears from a passage in Mr. Layard's delightful work on Nineveh and its remains, that there is at least a possibility of this tumulus being yet in existence. The tombs explored by that gentleman in Assyria, although now undistinguished by any mounds, present the same features as most others, with regard to the interment of vases and ornaments along with the corpses of the owners; it is also remarkable that these articles partake of the Egyptian style of manufacture, than which none is more easily identified. The Egyptians themselves had their pyramids, huge barrows of masonry, in which they deposited the bodies of their kings after embalmment; but of course the mass of the people were placed in the tomb without such costly obsequies, although solicitude for the preservation of the embalmed remains of their friends was a distinguishing feature of the whole of the dwellers in old Egypt. The Greeks had large barrows both of earth and stone, surrounded at the base with walls built of immense blocks of stone. These barrows were ancient in Homer's day, to whose mythic heroes some of them are attributed. Pausanias mentions the monument of Laius, the father of Œdipus, where he and his servants were buried; "collected stones" being thrown over them. Tydeus, killed in the Theban war, was buried beneath an earthen barrow; as was also Lycus, near Sicyon. Hector's barrow was of stones and earth. Achilles erected a tumulus upwards of an hundred feet in diameter, over the remains of his friend Patroclus. The mound supposed by Xenophon to contain

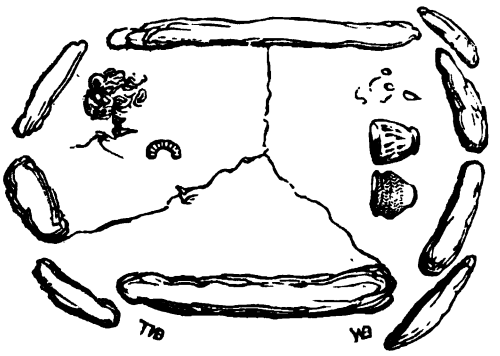
the remains of Alyattes, father of Crœsus, king of Lydia, was of stones and earth, and more than a quarter of a league in circumference. In later times Alexander the Great caused a tumulus to be heaped over his friend Hephæstion, at the cost of twelve hundred talents, no mean sum even for a conqueror like Alexander, it being £232,500 sterling. It thus seems that both the Greeks and the Trojans practised this rite at an age anterior to the historic period, and that it was continued down to an era of which many authentic records still exist. Modern investigation has furnished corroborative proofs of the high antiquity of some of the Greek tumuli, by the style of ornament on the vases accompanying the calcined bones of their occupants. Travelling towards the west, innumerable traces of the custom are observable. Dercennus, an ancient king of Latium, was buried under an earthen mound, at least so Virgil says, and it is sufficient for the purpose to prove the existence of the custom without entering into any question regarding the particular individuality of the person entombed. The Etruscans were great barrow architects, and spared no expense either in the construction of their tumuli, or in furnishing the precious objects they buried within them. The sides of the vaults enclosed within the mounds were frequently painted with figures in various attitudes, or engaged in different occupations. In other instances they were hung round with vases of bronze or earthenware of surpassing beauty, in the manufacture of which the Etruscans particularly excelled; and sometimes the walls were decorated with votive shields of embossed silver or bronze. The bodies were sometimes burned, but generally interred in the natural state, and were enclosed in chests of terra-cotta; on the covers of some of these were the figures of the deceased modelled in clay, and represented in a reclining position. In these sarcophagi have been found the bodies of warriors clothed in bronze armour, enriched with golden ornaments of the finest and most elegant workmanship; also of ladies who had been buried in their choicest robes and jewellery, accompanied by mirrors of polished metal, now defaced by rust, but still exhibiting traces of high finish.

Not only did the more civilized nations of antiquity use this mode of sepulture, but the barbarians, as they were called by the Greeks, also practised it almost universally. It will therefore be necessary to give a brief outline of the interments of several barbarous nations. The Scythian tribes, now better known as the Tartars, were profuse of the riches they entombed in their barrows. The description of their funeral rites, as given by Herodotus, has been proved to

be substantially correct in its details. The main features of it are, that upon the burial of one of the Khans or Chiefs, the mourners were in the habit of barbarously sacrificing, *under the idea of their accompanying him into a future state of existence*, one of his wives, some subordinate attendants, and his horse; he was also supplied with weapons, apparel, and ornaments, together with many vessels of gold. In an early volume of the Archæologia is an account of the opening of one of these large barrows in Russian Tartary, undertaken by order of the government, when the various skeletons of the individuals, interred precisely as described by Herodotus, were discovered, together with sheets and vessels of pure gold to a very large amount. Another, opened about the year 1841, in the neighbourhood of Asterabad, by Baron de Bode, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, contained articles of immense value and interest. Large numbers of these tumuli have been plundered of their contents from time immemorial, but numbers still remain intact. In India the tumuli abound, and indicate a similar feeling on the subject of interment; they have been observed more particularly in the north of India and Affghanistan, where they surround those remarkable Buddhist temples called Topes or Stupas, which were noticed by two Chinese pilgrims who travelled in Hindostan, one in A.D. 400, and the other about two centuries later. In this case the tumuli probably contain the remains of priests or devotees. In Mexico and South America similar habits prevailed at a later, but still ancient period, and antiquities from the sepulchres of the New World, have a close similarity to, and in some cases an identity with, many articles observed in our Celtic barrows. For the following notice of the sepulchres of the North American mound builders, I am indebted to the authors of the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." The tumuli therein described are principally situated in the State of Ohio; they are mostly composed of solid earth, and vary from six to eighty feet in height; they enclose skeletons deposited within rectangular cells, constructed of the trunks of trees, or of stone. The former were most frequently used, and although the timber has ceased to exist, the casts or impressions of the trees remain visible upon the earth that has been in contact with the rude sarcophagus; around the skeletons are traces of bark or matting, in which it is presumed the bodies were enveloped; they are likewise accompanied by great quantities of personal ornaments, such as beads of bone, shell, or metal; bracelets and other ornaments of copper, and plates of mica; weapons, analagous to those of the Celts, hereafter described, are

not so frequently discovered with the bodies. Urn burial does not seem to have been the custom of that district, but in the mounds on the Wateree river, South Carolina, many urns have been found containing human remains, in some cases calcined, but in others packed within the vessels in their natural state, after the flesh was removed. As an instance of the prevalence of barrow burial in modern times, it may be stated, that the Indians have for ages interred in these mounds, although they were originally erected by a more ancient people, *no other traces* of whom are supposed to exist, if we except the earthworks in connection with the mounds. With some of these later interments, articles of European manufacture have been found, including swords, and small silver crosses, probably introduced amongst the Indians by the French.

But to return to the old world: the Teutonic, or German tribes, are described by Tacitus as interring the remains of their dead in barrows, after the bodies had undergone the process of cremation. The Scandinavians, or Northmen, also buried in grave hills for many ages, and the contents of such of the earlier of these tumuli as have been opened, resemble in most particulars antiquities discovered under the same circumstances in this country. But there was one description of interment practised in Denmark and Norway, by the later Pagan inhabitants, widely differing from what has been observed in other regions, yet highly characteristic of the people, who were at that time only nations of maritime adventurers, led on by their Sea Kings to wherever plunder was to be obtained or danger encountered; sometimes the bodies were placed in the small ships or boats of the period, which were then dragged on shore and buried under a barrow within view of the ocean. It is with interments of this late and peculiar description, that the greatest variety of curious and rare objects are found, consisting of arms, personal ornaments, and various useful articles, a detailed account of which is contained in Lord Ellesmere's "Guide to Northern Archæology." The Gaulish tumuli seem to be identical with those of the Ancient Britons, which are next to engage our attention; before, however, proceeding to describe the contents of those in this kingdom, it may be as well to remark that the fundamental design of them, with the exception of the later Saxon ones, is pretty much the same in most places. The leading feature of these sepulchral mounds is, that they enclose either a stone vault or chamber, or a stone-chest, otherwise called a kist, or kist-vaen, built with more or less art; [*The annexed cut represents a kist in the barrow of Arbor-Lowe, Derbyshire.*]



and in other cases a grave cut out below the natural surface of the ground, and lined, if required, with stone slabs, in which the body was placed in a perfect state, or reduced to ashes by the action of fire; when the latter method has been adopted, the fragments of bone have been carefully collected, and in many instances placed in an earthenware vessel, which was then deposited within the vault. These stone chambers vary in their dimensions from the size of a small room, to that of a receptacle suited only to contain a few calcined bones. They are constructed in many ways, sometimes by walling, but more frequently by four or more large stones being placed on end, and covered with another of greater size. When vaults constructed in this manner are denuded of the earth, which in most cases originally covered them, they are very conspicuous objects, and were formerly considered to be Druidical altars; but subsequent researches have almost invariably developed their sepulchral character. Sometimes galleries or passages built on the same plan, lead to the principal chambers, as at the large barrows at New Grange, in Ireland; Gaur Innis, in Brittany; and Five Wells, near Taddington, in Derbyshire.

We at length come to the description of the contents of barrows in this kingdom, the work of its Celtic and Saxon inhabitants, very few being attributable to the Romans, who seldom buried in this manner during their stay in Britain. The barrows at Thornborough, in Buckinghamshire, and the Bartlow hills, in Essex, are, however, exceptions, as the relics therein discovered are doubtless of Roman manufacture, being vases and lamps in bronze, with glass and pottery of the most elegant and classical design; but it is possible that these may pertain to British dignitaries in the Roman service. We will now proceed to the purely Celtic period, the remains of which, in the shape of barrows and stone circles, are to be seen on many of the elevated lands in Yorkshire, and other parts of Great-Britain. Many of the former have been explored by various antiquaries, and in them have been found varieties of urns of imperfectly baked clay, some containing calcined bones, thence called funeral urns; [*Plate I, Figures* 3 *and* 4, *represent two of these urns found in the barrows of Moot-*

Lowe and Rolley-Lowe, Derbyshire.] other urns are found placed with skeletons, and appear to have been filled with animal matter, probably deposited as an offering, or viaticum for the deceased; [*The annexed cut represents a funeral urn found in the barrow of Cross-Lowe, Derbyshire.*]

of the same nature as the latter urns are the drinking cups; [*Plate I, Figure 2, represents one found in the barrow of Sliper Lowe, Derbyshire.*] these are of elegant shape, and covered with indented designs; some again of very small size have been found within the funeral urns amongst the burnt bones; the use of these is not evident, though Sir Richard Colt Hoare called them incense cups, by which name they are now generally known. [*Plate I, Figure 1, represents an incense cup found in the barrow of Galley-Lowe, Derbyshire.*] Besides these urns or vases there are found weapons of flint, bone, and bronze, consisting of arrow heads, daggers, hammers, and celts or adzes, sometimes in company with stags' horns and tusks of the wild boar, indicating the resting place of the successful hunter. [*Plate II, represents a kist, with skeleton and weapons, found in the barrow of Liffs-Lowe, Derbyshire.*] At other times occur ornaments and beads of bone, amber, and Kimmeridge coal; these were in all probability the personal decorations of females, whose form and comeliness has long since faded into dust. In barrows of the Romano-British and Saxon periods, the construction approaches more nearly to that now in use, namely, a small mound raised over a grave of some depth beneath the surface. There are certainly some large barrows of this era, but they are exceptions; indeed in many localities the elevation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, as in the case of the very curious Saxon cemetery at Cotgrave, in Nottinghamshire, described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association for the year 1848. Frequently the Saxons have taken advantage of the Celtic tumuli, and have interred their dead at an inconsiderable depth in them, as the North American Indians have done in the ancient grave mounds of their country. The contents of these Saxon graves are extremely varied;

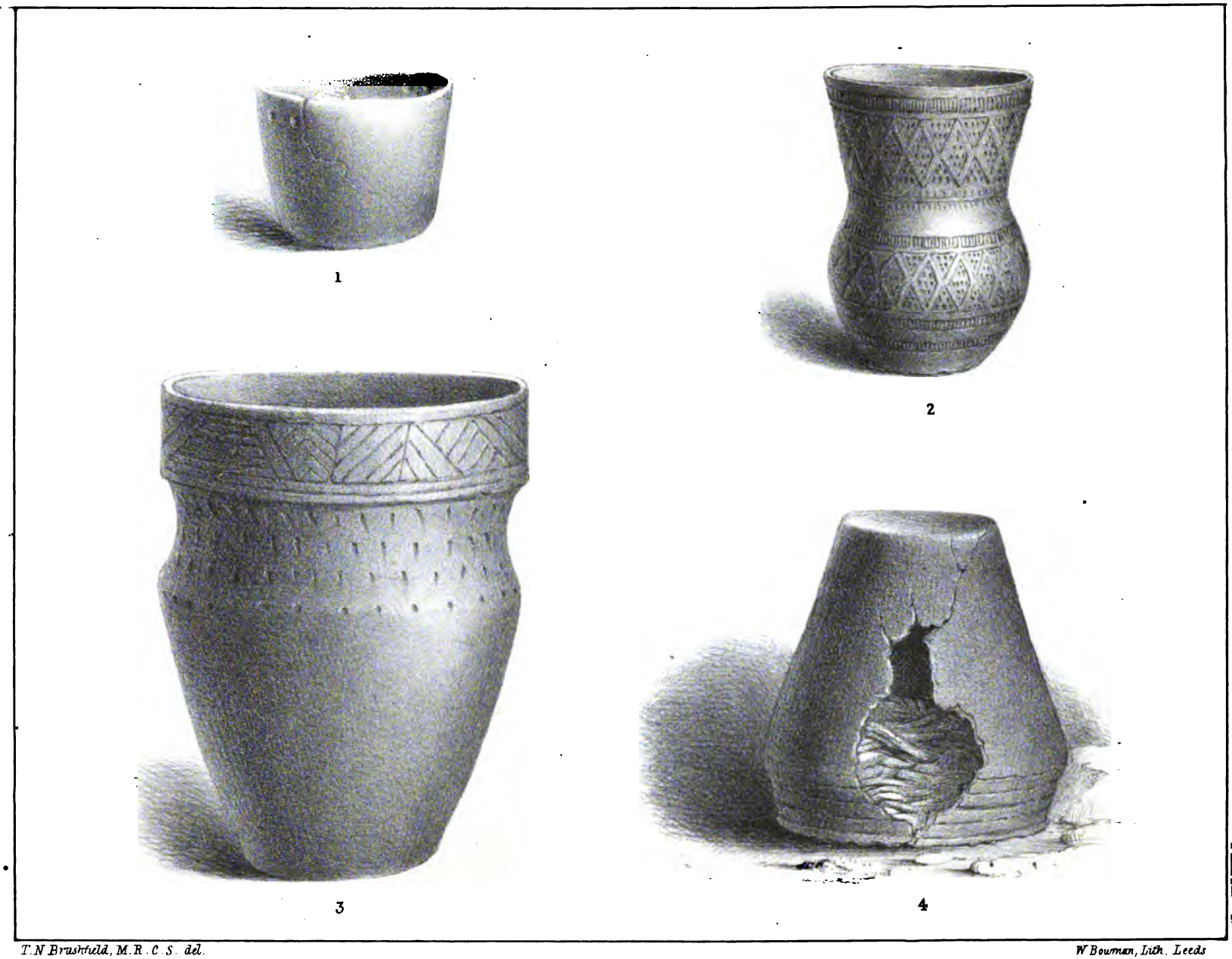
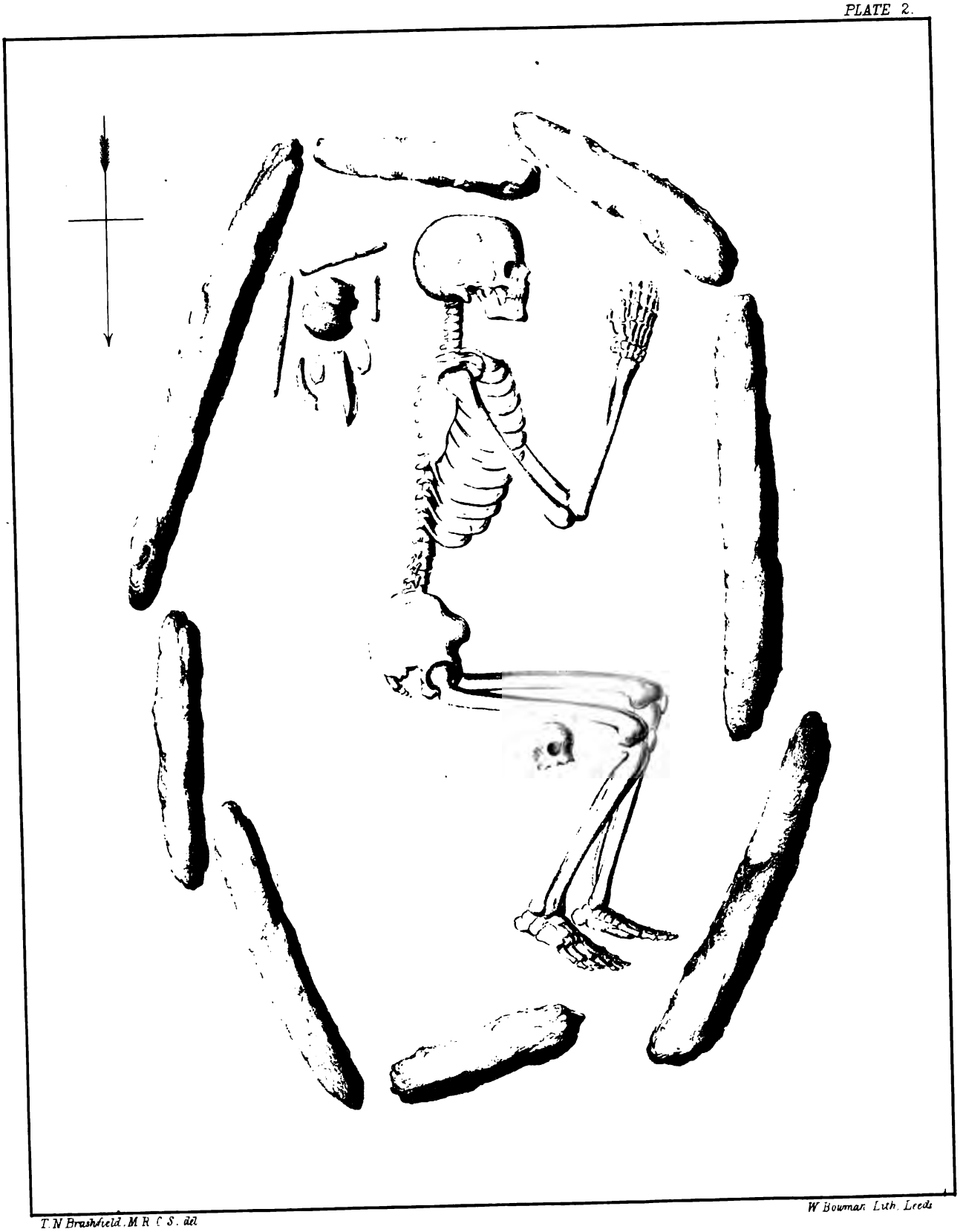


PLATE I.

T.N Brushfield, M.R.C.S. del.

W Bowman, Lith. Leeds

British Urns in the Possession of Thos. Bateman Esq:



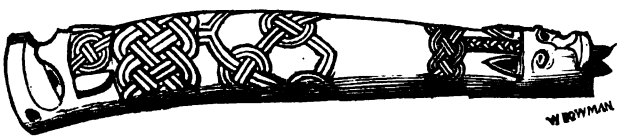
T. N Brashfield. M R C S. del.

W Bowman Lith. Leeds

Cist with Skeleton & Weapons found at Liffs Lowe.

almost every article of personal use or ornament has been found in those appropriated to females; variegated glass and porcelain beads, formerly thought to be Celtic; brooches of gold or copper ornamented with filigree work, and enriched with settings of garnets and coloured glass; pins of gold or bronze, silver needles, glass cups, ivory combs, small bronze thread boxes, and iron knives, form a small part of the catalogue. With the men are found iron swords, spears, knives, centres of shields, in one case the remains of a superb helmet surmounted by a crest; and occasionally ornamented buckles of silver, brass, or iron. These are the contents of the latest barrows in this country, as in the sixth century the Saxons embraced Christianity, and subsequently discontinued their Pagan rites, amongst which barrow burial held a prominent position.

This paper might have been enlarged, but its object is intended to *awaken* a spirit of enquiry rather than to *satisfy* it; and I trust that this outline of the sepulchral customs of some of the people of old, will answer the purpose of shewing what an amount of interesting information may be gained from sources, which to an unreflecting person may appear dry and uninteresting.



II. *Ancient Bone Instrument found at York.*

THE above wood-cut represents an article made from a solid piece of bone, found with other relics of antiquity, in the month of September, 1851, in digging the foundations for a house in Hudson street, York. It is 4½ inches in length, of Saxon or early Norman workmanship, and perforated at the thickest end, as if intended for suspension. But it is difficult to say to what purpose articles of this character have been applied; resting almost, if not entirely, upon antiquarian speculation. I therefore leave it to the sagacity of those who may have devoted more time to the study of antiquities than myself.

R. COOK.

III. *Earthworks at Killingbeck, near Leeds.*

So few remains of the ancient inhabitants of Brigantia are now existing, that those which would otherwise appear inconsiderable, assume an importance they would not otherwise possess; besides the arms and other implements which are usually found in barrows, we have partial remains of villages, and places of defence. Of the latter kind is a remarkable one at Killingbeck, near Leeds, of which no mention has been made by Thoresby.

Killingbeck, I suppose is derived from *Keel-Ing-Beck*, or *the beck which runs through a cold flat land;* its situation exactly agrees with this description. Thoresby derives it from the Celtic *Cylle*, or *the habitation of some noted recluse;* his commentator, Dr. Whitaker, suggests *Kil*, or *Kiln*, which combined with Saxon substantives of places, uniformly denotes *a place for drying corn.* Killingbeck gave name to a respectable family, one of whom, Robert Killingbeck, was Abbot of Kirkstall, in 1499; another, John Killingbeck, was Mayor of Leeds, in 1677; and his son, also called John, was elected Vicar of Leeds in 1690; but the family have left the place, though the name is not uncommon in the neighbourhood.

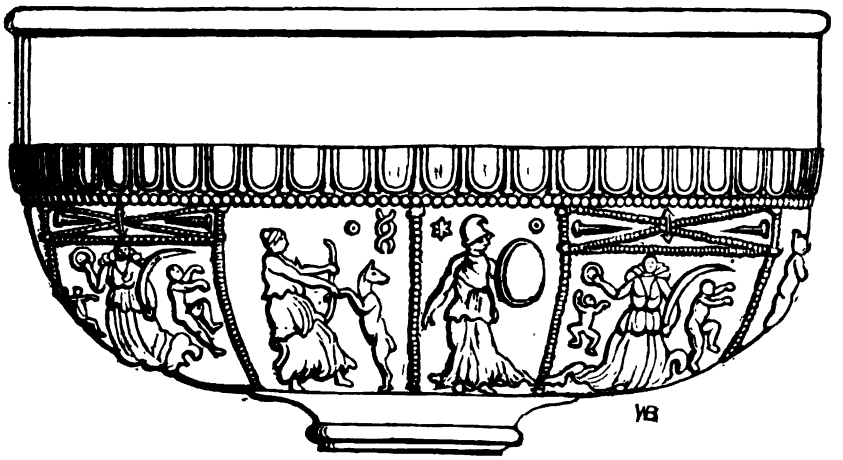
These earthworks are of the same character, on a smaller scale, as the terraces on the Kimble hills, in Buckinghamshire, once the chief seat of the British Prince Cymbeline, the Cunobelinus of the Romans; they are situate near Killingbeck Hall, on the East side of the beck or rivulet, and consist of a number of terraces, cut in the hill, rising above each other on the sloping side thereof. The summit of the hill was probably the retreat of the women and children; the terraces run out as they approach the level ground, and one of them is now used as a road. I believe them to be intended for the course of the war chariots, in the use of which the Britons so much excelled, as to have received the warmest eulogy of the Roman historians. The situation so exactly agrees with a British camp described by Tacitus in his Annals, Book xii, c. 35, that I give the passage :—

" The intrepid countenance of the Britons, and the spirit that animated their whole army, struck Ostorius with astonishment. He saw a river to be passed; a palisade to be forced; a steep hill to be surmounted; and the several posts defended by a prodigious multitude."

About a mile distant from Killingbeck, on the summit of a hill near Halton,

are other earthworks; but as there is a stone quarry in the midst of them, it would be dangerous to offer any opinion, though I am satisfied they have been formed long before the first working of the quarry, and may in all probability be the "*Slack-bank*" mentioned by Thoresby, to be "strictly within the modern precincts of *Halton*."

WM. BOYNE.



IV. *Samian Ware Bowl found at York.*

THE Bowl, of which the above is a correct representation, is in my possession. It is of fine red Samian ware, and was found along with a quantity of fragments of the same kind, in the year 1841, when excavations were being made for the foundations of some houses in a piece of land called Chapel Close, situate opposite to the Proprietary School, at Clifton, near York, a well known burial place of the Romans. It had been broken, but was very carefully fastened together with pieces of lead, thus shewing the great value which the ancients themselves fixed on this kind of ware. It was subsequently broken again, but is now well joined together, and measures about $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top, 27 inches in cir-

cumference, and 4¾ inches in depth. The name of the Potter is DIAIX, which is inscribed on the lower part of the bowl, on the outside of the rim. This is not a new name, as vessels of this ware, bearing it, have been found before at York, and also at London, Exeter, and on other sites of Roman occupation in Britain. The designs embossed on this beautiful relic apparently consist of a figure of Minerva, helmeted and bearing a shield, and of Diana holding a bow, and playing with a fawn; with these figures are others in another compartment, of which I do not know the meaning. These designs occur in three divisions, four times alternately around the bowl, which is thus divided into twelve divisions or compartments.

JAMES WARDELL.

V. *Coins found at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.*

DURING the summer of 1851, one hundred and twenty-two silver coins were found at Cleckheaton, in a small red earthenware jar with black glaze; from the fear of some one claiming them, the matter was kept secret until December following. They consist of an Irish groat of Henry VIII; one of Mary, both much rubbed; a shilling of Edward VI, much rubbed and clipped; several shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, twopences, and pennies of Elizabeth, in moderate condition. One half-merk of James VI, of Scotland; two Irish shillings, and a few sixpences of James I, with the motto "Henricus rosas regna Jacobus," his English shillings, sixpences, twopennies, and pennies; of Charles I, there are a great many, two half-crowns, several shillings, sixpences, groats, twopences, and pennies, in fair condition; two shillings of the Commonwealth, two twopences, and three pennies, in fine preservation. Amongst them were two pieces of foreign coin, very much rubbed, and from the bundle of arrows on them they probably belong to Holland. From a careful inspection of these coins, there can be but little doubt that they were the common circulation of the period, and were buried about the year 1655.

WM. BOYNE.

VI. *A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, relating to Yorkshire.* 1648 *to* 1672. *By* JAMES WARDELL, *Portland Crescent, Leeds.*

THE following Catalogue is compiled from Tokens in the possession of myself and friends, and from engravings contained in the several historical and topographical works of the county; it is only, as might be expected, an imperfect one, as other specimens undoubtedly exist; and if this should meet the eye of any antiquary, having any such in his possession, I shall feel obliged if he will send me either the originals, or impressions thereof in sealing wax, in order that they may appear in an Appendix. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all care will be taken of the tokens so transmitted, and that they will be duly returned. It may be remarked that this catalogue contains several tokens which apparently belong to other counties; this could not be avoided, without incurring the expense and trouble of consulting the parish registers, and other local documents of the places inscribed on them, to ascertain their precise locality, and this being totally impracticable, I may be pardoned, until I am better informed, for giving the county of York credit for having issued them; I shall however be glad to receive any information on this point. Where the shape of the token is otherwise than circular, it is so expressed.

ALDBOROUGH.

1. O. IOHN . BRIGGS . OF : 1671 • *A Ship.*
   R. ALBOROVGH . HIS . HAL . PENY • *A true lovers' knot dividing* I . B . *(Pl. III, Fig. 1.)*

ALLERTON.

2. O. IOHN . ELLIS .
   R.

ASKRIGG.

3. O. IOHN . LAMBERT . IN • *A Crown.*
   R. ASKRIGGE . 1666 . • *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . *(Pl. III, Fig. 2.)*

ATTERCLIFFE.

4. O. STEPHEN . CARRE .
   R.

BARNSLEY.

5. O. THOMAS . BROWNLEY . IN • *The Ironmongers' Arms between* T . B . E .
   R. BARNSLEY . IN . YORKSHEER • *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

6. O. HENRY . GREENE . IN . • *The Grocers' Arms.*
   R. BARNESLEY . HIS . HALF . PENY . • *In the Field.* H G M.

7. O. IOHN . SMITH . IN . BARNSLEY . ✱ . . . . . .
   R. HIS . HALFPENY . 1666 . ✱ *In the Field.* I. S B.

8. O. FRANCIS . VSHER . OF ✱ ½, *beneath a Talbot passant.* *(Pl. III, Fig. 3.)*
   R. BARNSLYE . MERCER . ✱ *In the Field.* F V H.

BATLEY.

9. O. RICHARD . CHESTER .
   R.

BAWTRY.

10. O. FRANCIS . FRENCH . OF . BAWTRY ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . F F A .
    R. IN . YORKSHEERE . APOTHYCARY ✱ *The Apothecaries' Arms.* *(Octagonal. Pl. III, Fig. 4.)*

11. O. *William . Maltby .*
    R.

12. O. SAMVELL . TRVBSHAW ✱ *A Horse trotting.*
    R. OF . BAWTARY . 1664 . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

BEDALE.

13. O. WILLIAM . LODGE .
    R.

14. O. *William Lodge . of Beadle . In three lines across the Field.*
    R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668 ✱ *A rose-bush.* *(Pl. III, Fig. 5.)*

15. O. WILLIAM . PLUMER .
    R.

BENTHAM.

16. O. WILL . OVEREND . IN . BENTHAM ✱ *A Shuttle.*
    R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 . ✱ *A true lovers' knot dividing* W O D .

17. O. WILLIAM OVEREND IN BENTHAM . W O D ✱ *In five lines across the Field.*
    R. HIS . HALF PENNY . *A Shuttle.* 1668 ✱ *Across the Field.* *(Heart. Pl. III, Fig. 6.)*

BEVERLEY.

18. O. IONATHAN . BROWNE ✱ *A Cheesemonger's knife between* I B E .
    R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1670 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

19. O. TIMOTHEY . BROWNE . ✱ *A Goat's head, erased.*
    R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1668 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

20. O. STEPHEN . GOACKMAN .
    R.

21. O. AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY ✱ *A Fox.*
    R. AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY ✱ *In the Field.* W S I .

22. O. GEORGE . LAMPLVGH . AT . THE . ✱ *The King's Arms.*
    R. IN . BEVERLEY ✱ 1666 ✱ ✱ *In the Field.* G L A .

23. O. MARMADVKE . REDMAN * *The Armourers' Arms. (Pl. III, Fig. 7.)*
R. IN . BEVERLY . 1669 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

24. O. WILL : WILBERFOSS * *In the Field.* W.
R. IN . BEVERLEY * *In the Field.* W. M.

25. O. WILLIAM . WILBERFOSS * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. W.
R. IN . BEVERLEY. * *In the Field.* W M.

BINGLEY.

26. O. IOHN . TOMSON . 1677 * *A shoe beneath* I T M.
R. OF . BINGLEY . SHOOMAKER. * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *(Pl, III, Fig. 8.)*

BOROUGHBRIDGE.

27. O. FRANCIS . CALVERT * *In the Field.* 1656.
R. IN . BOROWBRIDGE * *In the Field.* F. C. *(Pl. III, Fig. 9.)*

BRADFORD.

28. O. WILLIAM . BAILY . MERCER * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . BRADFORD . 1668 * * * *A Nag's head between* W. B.

29. O. WILLIAM . CHANDLER * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . BRADFORD . 1663 * * *In the Field.* W. C.

30. O. IOHN . COOKE . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. OF . BRADFORD * * * *Two rose stems, interlaced, dividing* I C M

31. O. IOHN . COOKE . AND . JOSVAH . FARRAND * *A Lion rampant.*
R. OF . BRADFORD . THEIR . HALF . PENY * *The Arms of the Town. (Pl. III, Fig. 10.)*

32. O. DANIELL . DEVERRELL * *A Crown.*
R. IN . BRADFORD. 1663. * *In the Field.* D. D.

33. O. IOHN . GAGE . OF . *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. BRADFORD . 1649 . * . *In the Field.* I. G.

34. O. THOMAS . IBBOTSON * * * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.
R. MERCER . IN . BRADFORD * *A true lovers' knot dividing* T. I.

35. O. PAVLE . METHWIN * * *The Arms of the Methen family.*
R. IN . BRADFORD * * *A Cross dividing* P. M.

36. O. IOHN . PRESTON . OF * *The Arms of the Preston family.*
R. BRADFORD . 1666 . * . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF . PENY.

37. O. IACOB . SELBEE . OF . * . * . *Two Tobacco Pipes in saltier.*
R. BRADFORD . 1665 * * *In the Field.* I. S.

BRAMLEY.

38. O. JOSEPH . CHITTY.
R.

BRIDLINGTON.

39. O. BARTHOL . ANDERSON . * *The supposed Arms of the Anderson family.*
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

40. O. THOMAS . BISHOPP . OF * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. BVRLINGTON * 1665 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

41. O. FOR . THE . VSE . OF . THE . POOR * *The Arms of the Priory.*
R. OF . BVRLINGTON * 1670 * *In the Field.* THEIR HALFE PENNY . *(Pl. III, Fig.* 11.*)*

42. O. WILLIAM . DICKESON * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *The Vintners' Arms.*

43. O. THOMAS . FENTON . OF * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *The Arms of the Fenton family.*

44. O. RALPH . PORTER * *In the Field.* HIS PENY .
R. IN . BRIDLINGTON . 1670 * *A Monogram formed of* R . M . P .

45. O. IOHN . TAITES . 1666 . *The King's head.*
R. IN . BVRLINGTON . * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .

46. O. NICHOLAS . WOOLFE * *A coat of Arms.*
R. OF . BRIDLINGTON * *In the Field.* 1665 *

CALVERLEY.

47. O. IOHN . BESLEY .
R.

CARLTON.

48. O. LEONARD . BVMBY . INKEEPER . IN * *A Nag's head.*
R. CARLTON . I . WILL . EXCHAING * *In the Field.* MY PENY . 1669 . *(Pl. III, Fig.* 12.*)*

49. O. IOHN . HANCOCKE . AT . THE * *A Cock.*
R. IN . CARLTON . 1668 * *A Cock.*

CAWOOD.

50. O. RICHARD . SMITH * *The King's Arms.*
R. IN . CAWOOD . 1666 * *In the Field,* HIS HALF PENY *

COLLINGHAM.

51. O. THOMAS . RIDGE . HIS . HALF . PENY * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . COLLINGHAM . MERCER . 1664 * *The Mercers' Arms between* T . R . *(Pl. III, Fig.* 13.*)*

DENT.

52. O. ANTHONY . FAWCET . IN . DENT * *A Pipemaker's mould between two Tobacco Pipes.*
R. HIS . PENNY . . 1670 . . * *In the Field.* A F H . *(Pl. III, Fig.* 14.*)*

53. O. FOR . OVR . GOOD . NEIGHBORS : *The Rose and Crown.*
R. OF . DENT . 1655 . * *In the Field.* A F, I M, R H .

W Bowman, Lith Leeds.

Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens. — 17th Century.

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RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSES,

OR

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LONDON: J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE; J. WILLIS, COVENT GARDEN PIZZA.

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DONCASTER.

54. O. THOMAS . BVRTON . IN * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. DONCASTER . 1677 . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

55. O. THOMAS . CLARKE * *The Drapers' Arms.*
R. OF . DONCASTER * *In the Field.* T C A.

56. O. THOMAS . COORE .
R.

57. O. NICHOLAS . DOVGHTIE . . * *The Sadlers' Arms.*
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

58. O. ANN . FAYRAM * * *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY.
R. OF . DONCASTER * *The Grocers' Arms.*

59. O. THOMAS . GORST . OF * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. DONCASTER . COOKE * *The Cooks' Arms.*

60. O. DANIELL . HALL . IN . DONCASTER * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY * *In the Field.* 1667. D . H .

61. O. *Gervas Holmes of Doncaster his* ½ . *In four lines across the Field.*
R. 1668, *beneath the Pinners' Arms.*

62. O. THOMAS . HVNTT . AT , THE 3 CRANS * *Three Cranes.*
R. IN . DONCASTER . HIS . HALF . PENY * *In the Field.* T H S . 1666.

63. O. BENIAMIN . MARSHALL . IN * *An Angel.*
R. DONCASTER . HIS . HALF . PENY * *In the Field.* B M E.

64. O. WILLIAM . MOODY . BAKER . * *The Bakers' Arms.*
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 . * *In the Field.* W M A. *(Pl. IV, Fig.* 1.*)*

65. O. GEORGE . RANN .
R.

66. O. GEORGE . RASINE . OF * *The Apothecaries' Arms.*
R. DONCASTER . 1665 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

67. O. GEORGE . RASINE . OF * *The Apothecaries' Arms.*
R. DONCASTER . 1665 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY.

68. O. OTTEWELL . ROBOTHAM * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. 1669.
R. CHANDLER . IN . DONCASTER * *The Chandlers' Arms.*

69. O. RICHARD . SPEIGHT . DIER * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY.
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 * *The Dyers' Arms.*

70. O. WILLIAM . TALEMAN .
R.

71. O. ROBERT . THWAITES * * * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

DUNNINGTON.

72. O. THOMAS . PELL . OF * * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. DVNINTON . 1664 * * *In the Field.* T . P . *(Pl. IV, Fig. 2.)*

EASINGWOLD.

73. O. MICHAELL . WOODWARD * *A man smoking.*
R. EESINGWOVLD . 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY. *(Pl. IV, Fig. 3.)*

ELLAND.

74. O. ABRAHAM . SLATER * *A fleur-de-lis.*
R. OF . EALAND * 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS . HALF . PENY. A . S . *(Pl. IV, Fig. 4.)*

ELLERTON.

75. O. ROBERT . IARVIS : * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. IN . ELLERTON . 1667 . *The King's head.* *(Pl. IV, Fig. 5.)*

GILDERSOME.

76. O. IOHN . DICKINSON : *Armorial bearings.*
R. OF . GILDERSOME . 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY * *(Pl. IV, Fig. 6.)*

77. O. HENRY . SCOTT . OF . GILDERSVM . NEER * *In the Field. A pair of scales, and* STRIKE LIGHT. WEIGH RIGHT.
R. LEEDS . I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY . PENY * *In the Field.* 1670, *Beneath a Woolpack.*

GISBURNE.

78. O. WILLIAM . HOLGATE * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . GISBVRNE . * : * : * : * *In the Field.* 1666. *(Pl. IV, Fig. 7.)*

GREAT PRESTON.

79. O. WALTER . WIDDOP *
R.

GUISBOROUGH.

80. O. WILLIAM . DENT * *The King's head.*
R. IN . GISBROVGH . 1665 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

81. O. THOMAS . HARRISON * *The King's head.*
R. IN . GISBROVGH . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *(Pl. IV, Fig. 8.)*

82. O. IOHN . LAMBE . 1666 * *The King's head.*
R. OF . GISBROVGH * * * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

83. O. IOHN . LAMBE . OF * *The King's head.*
R. GVISBROVGH . 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

HALIFAX.

84. O. MILES BATEMAN . IN . HALLIFAX * *In four lines across the Field.*
R. HIS HALF PENY . M . B . . 1667. *In four lines across the Field.*

85. O. IOHN . DEANE . 1667 : * *In the Field.* IN . HALLIFAX.
R. GABRIELL . LEAROYD : * *In the Field.* THEIR HALF PENY.

86. O. RICHARD . DOLLIFFE * *A Swan.*
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1666 . * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

87. O. IOHN . EXLEY .
R.

88. O. IOHN . FARRAR .
R.

89. O. GABRIELL . LEAROYD : * *In the Field.* THEIR HALF PENY.
R. HOLLIFAX * G L * 68 * *An heraldic rose. (Pl. IV, Fig. 9.)*

90. O. EDWARD . NOVBLE * AT . YE * *A Cock.*
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY.

91. O. TIMOTHY . OLEAROID .
R.

92. O. IOHN . PARKER * 1667 * *The Drapers' Arms.*
R. IN . HALLIFAX . . * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

93. O. IOHN . RHODES .
R.

94. O. ROBERT . WATMOUGH . 1667 * *A Pack Horse.*
R. CARRIER . FOR . HALLYFAX * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

95. O. IEREMIAH . WORALL .
R.

HATFIELD.

96. O. MARY . FARRER . 1666 * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. HATFEILD . IN . YORKSHER * *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY. *(Pl. IV, Fig. 10.)*

97. O. IOHN . THOMAS . AT . THE . HOLY * *A Pascal Lamb,*
R. LAMB . IN . HATFEILD . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

98. O. THOMAS . SERIN . AT . YE * *The Chequers.*
R. IN . HATFIELD . 1667 . * . *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY . T$^{S}_{E}$.

HAWORTH.

99. O. SAMVELL . OGDEN . OF . HAWWORTH * *A Tankard. (Pl. IV, Fig. 11.)*
R. I . WILL . EXCHANGE . MY . 1670 * *In the Field.* 1$^{D}_{.}$

HEDON.

100. O. SAMVELL . BAINES . OF ✱ *The Sun.*
R. HEADON . NEER . HVLL . 1667 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *(Pl. IV, Fig.* 12.*)*

HEPTONSTALL.

101. O. IOHN . NOWELL . OF . HEPTON ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. STALL . HIS HALF . PENY . 1666 ✱ *In the Field.* I N M. *(Pl. IV, Fig.* 13.*)*

HOLBECK.

102. O. IOHN . DIXSON OF . 1667 ✱ *A pair of Shears.*
R. HOVLDBACK . NEARE . LEEDS ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY. I D B.

103. O. IOHN . SMITH . OF . HOLBEACK ✱ *The Clothworkers' Arms.*
R. IN . YORK . SHEERE . 1666 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

HOWDEN.

104. O. *Iohn Wighton of Houlden,* 1668. *In four lines across the Field.*
R. HIS . HALF ✱ ✱ PENNY ✱ ✱ *The Arms of the Wighton family. (Pl. IV, Fig.* 14.*)*

HUDDERSFIELD.

105. O. EDMVND . WALKER .
R.

IDLE.

106. O. EDWARD . MACKERETH ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENEY.
R. AT . IDLE . IN . YORKSHIRE . *In the Field.* 1668.

KEIGHLEY.

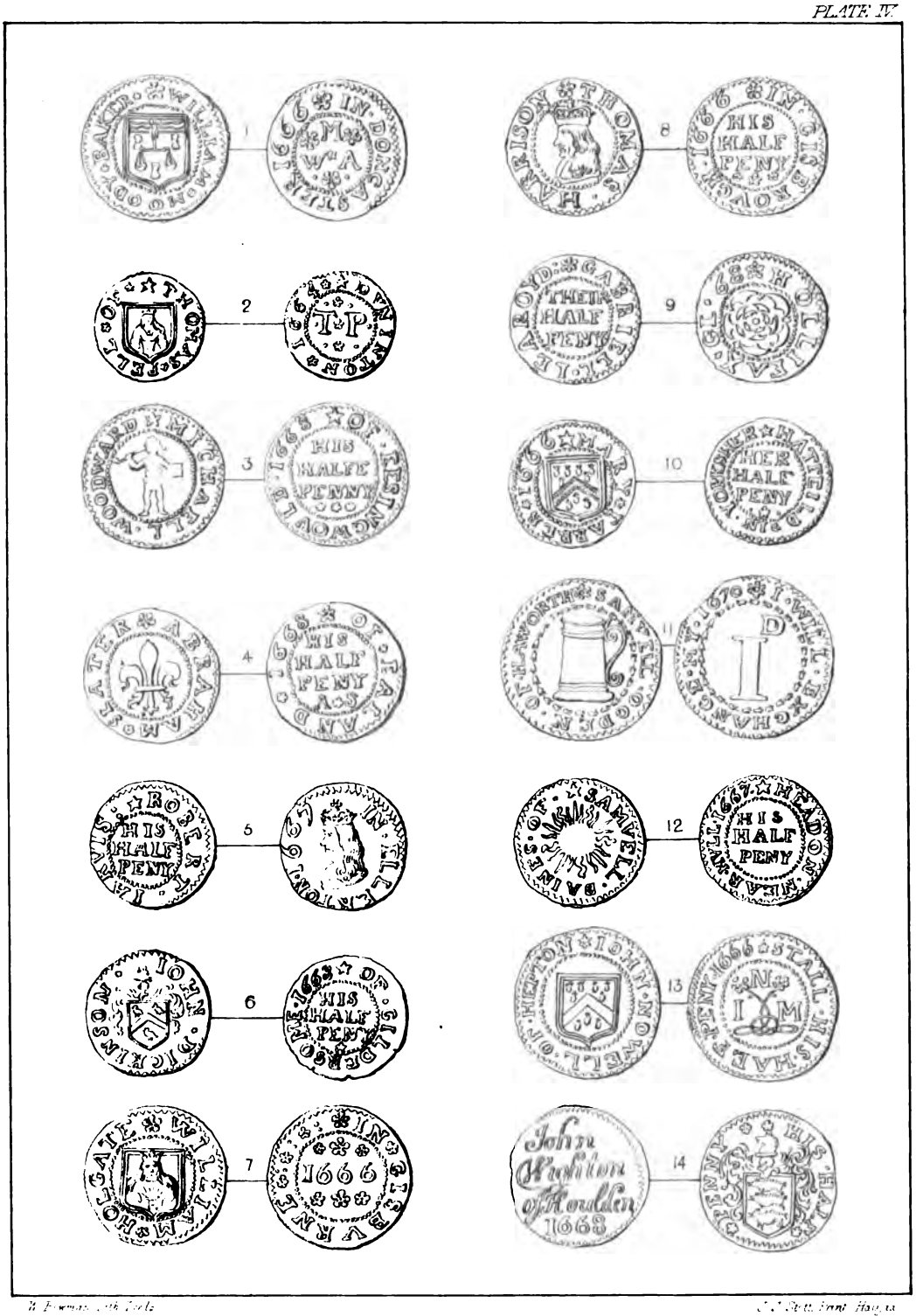
107. O. RICHARD . DIXON . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .
R. OF . KEIGHLEY . 1668 ✱ *In the Field.* R D R

108. O. IOHN . HVDSON . 1669 . ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . KEIGHLEY . . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

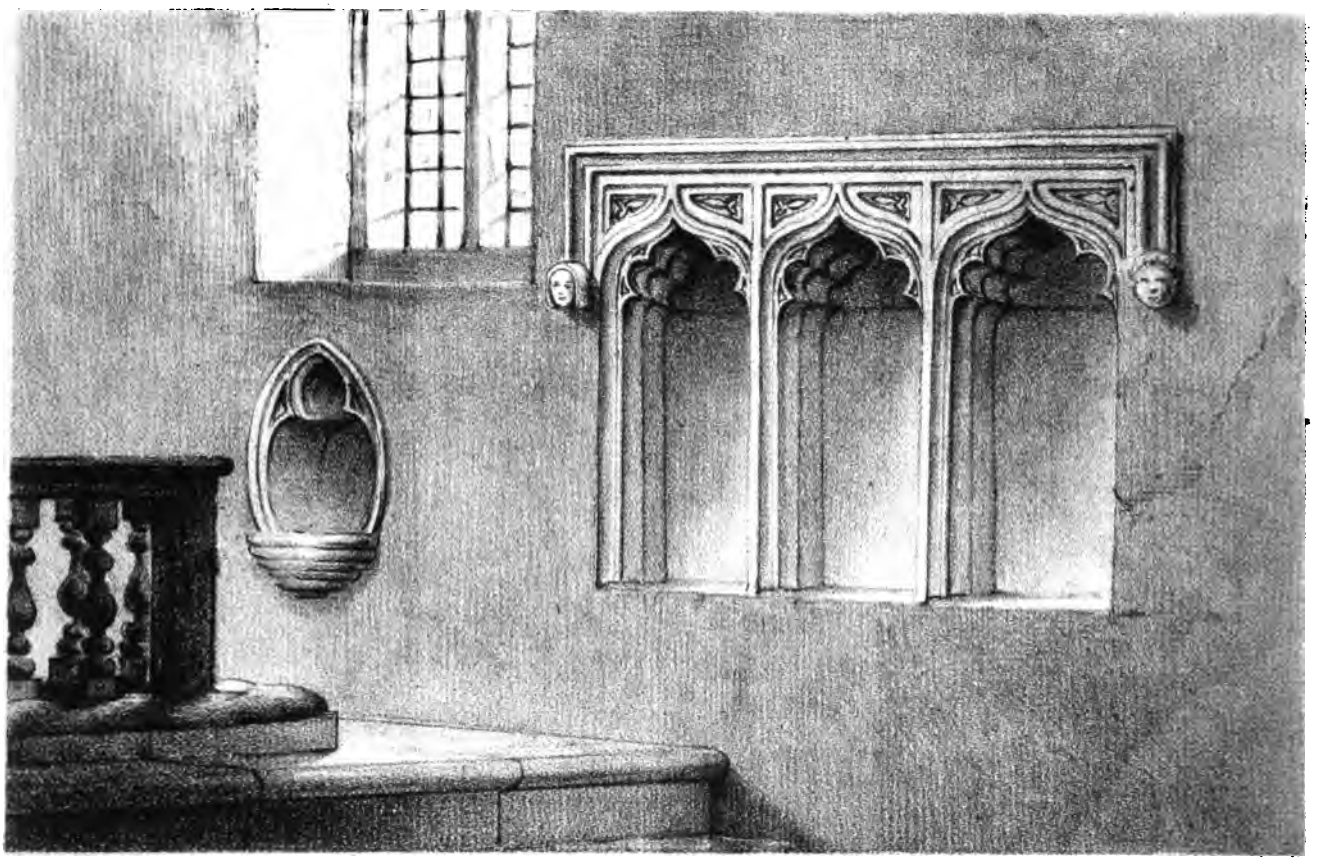
KILHAM.

109. O. ROBERT . GIBSON ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . KILHAM . 1667 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

[*To be continued.*]



Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens.—17th Century.



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SWILLINGTON CHURCH. **THE PISCINA AND SEDILIA.**

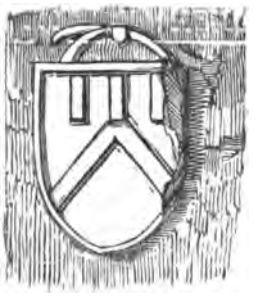
VII. *Swillington, its ancient Lords and Church. By* WILLIAM BOYNE.

THE etymology of this name is probably derived from *Swill Ing Town* or *the town by the swilled meadow*; the flat alluvial meadows on the banks of the river Aire in the township, which is co-extensive with the parish, shew the origin of the name.

It is five miles from Leeds, and six from Winmoor, which is generally received as the situation where Penda, King of Mercia, with his thirty confederate chiefs, encountered Oswy, King of Northumbria, whose dominions he was endeavouring to conquer. The Venerable Bede informs us the battle was fought on the 15th November, 655, near the river Winwaed, (this is called Winwidfield in the Saxon Chronicle,) in the country of Loidis, and that the river had overflowed its banks, which drowned more in the flight than had been destroyed by the sword.

Dr. Whittaker's opinion that it may be the River Went, betwixt Pontefract and Doncaster, explaining Winwaed as the wade or ford over the Went is very plausible, at the same time the distance is too far removed to be considered the country of Leeds. As the battle was really fought in the "regione Loidis," and the country flooded with the overflowing of the banks of a river, there can be little doubt that that river was the Aire, and near to Swillington, where the river frequently overflows its banks. Why Dr. Whittaker should wish to remove the scene to the river Went, an inconsiderable stream, when the broad and flooded Aire had to be crossed before they could arrive at it, I cannot tell. The situation of Swillington on the other hand, in every respect agrees with Bede, its name, situation, and nearness to Winmoor.

In Doomsday Book the name is nearly spelled as at present, *Suilligtune*, and had been held by two Saxons, Dunstan and Ode. It is supposed that from one of these Saxon possessors of the soil, the family of De Swillington, who fill an important place in the county, was descended. In the MS. pedigrees of the Yorkshire families, in the Leeds Old Library, collected by Wilson, which he copied from the Hopkinson MSS., is a short pedigree of the family, from which the following is principally copied; it is neither complete nor perfectly correct. Some allowance must be made for it, as Wilson emphatically states, a man to become a genealogist ought to have the power of Hercules, the wisdom and patience of Socrates, and the wealth of Crœsus.



The Arms of the Swillingtons are sculptured on the West side of the Church tower, (as shewn on the annexed woodcut.) The colors are argent, a chevron azure, a label of three points gules in chief. Wilson does not mention the label of three points.

John de Swillington, living temp. Henry II, 1176 = ...

Adam, son and heir, succeeded to his father's estates. = ... Joan Swillington, = Walter Calverley, of Calverley.

Sir Hugh Swillington, Knt. = ...

Robert Swillington. = ...

Sir Hugh Swillington, to whom Edward I. in 1274 granted free warren in Swillington, Rhodes, Bierley and his other manors, he was living in 1282. = ...

Sir Adam de Swillington, he served Edward I. in the great expedition to Scotland in 1306, and obtained of Edward II., in 1311, free warren in all his manors. He took part with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for which he was fined 1,000 marks, which was afterwards remitted by Parliament. He was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons from 1327 to 1329, but not afterwards, nor any of his family. = Margery.

Sir Robert de Swillington, died 1392, at Gunolstone, Nottinghamshire. He was seneschal of Pontefract Castle, where during his time was built the Swillington Tower, which was called after him. = Margaret daughter of Richard de la Rivers.

Sir John Swillington, who died in 1419; he was one of the heroes of Agincourt. = ... Elizabeth = John Gascoigne, of Thorp on the Hill.

Sir Roger Swillington, at his death left all his manors to his only daughter and heiress, who was married to William Hopton, Esq., their son Sir Arthur Hopton sold the manor of Swillington to —— North, Gent.

Doomsday Book informs us there was a Church at Swillington, but the present venerable building belongs to a later date. Torre's catalogue of Rectors

commences with Dns Robt. de Swillington, who was presented to the living by his kinsman and patron Sir Hugo de Swillington, in 1280, and as the style of the architecture principally agrees with that date, I have little doubt, Sir Hugh refounded it. It is in a commanding situation at the edge of the parish, one mile from the river.

The Church consists of a nave, with side aisles, and a chancel. The tower at the west end is of a later date than any other part; the window is perpendicular, temp. Edward IV.; on it are the arms of the Swillingtons, and a niche in which there has formerly been the figure of the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of the church. There are four windows in each of the side aisles, a transition from early English, a lancet window with a single division and decorated work above. The east window has been put in at a later date. The four square clerestory windows above the nave are very ugly.

The piscina and sedilia in the chancel are of the decorated period, though very simple in design, suitable for a country parish church. The tombs of the ancient lords of Swillington, in Purbeck marble, now form part of the floor of the nave, and from the constant rubbing that they have undergone for so many ages, not a single perfect inscription can be retrieved of the glories of this ancient race. On one is tolerably legible

Orate p' ani Roberti ..... anno dni MDIII

Within the altar rails, let into the floor, is a brass plate, to the memory of the Rev. Henry Robinson, the unfortunate Vicar of Leeds, who was ejected from the living by the ruling powers, at the time of the Commonwealth. He was nearly drowned in crossing the river Aire, whilst flying from the town when besieged by the Parliamentary General Fairfax, in 1649. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Swillington by the Earl of Holderness, which he enjoyed to his death, refusing to be reinstated in the Vicarage of Leeds, though he lived three years after the restoration of King Charles II.

During the incumbency of the present rector, the Rev. A. A. Woodford,

the church has undergone a partial and judicious restoration; to his courtesy I am indebted for a full inspection of every part of the building.

There are three bells in the tower, two of the date 1656; on one of them is the following distich:—

WHEN I DO RING
GOD'S PRAYSES SING.
WHEN I DO TOULE
PRAY HEART AND SOULE.

T.L. T.W. CHURCHWARDENS.

The third bell has the date 1732.

The parish register begins in 1540, and is in admirable condition, it is continued down uninterruptedly to the present day. The names of the Oeconomi or Churchwardens first appear in 1602.

VIII. *Pampocalia, a Roman Station, near Thorner.*

By JOHN DIXON, *Leeds.*

THE anonymous geographer of Ravenna, in giving a list of Roman Stations, mentions Pampocalia, which is unnoticed in Antonine's Itinerary. Thoresby, in his correspondence with Dean Gale, refers to Pampocalia, but acknowledges his ignorance as to its exact locality. In an old map of Yorkshire, published by Warburton, it is marked at the junction of two Roman roads, which intersect each other near Thorner, one from Isurium to the south; the other from Calcaria to Adelocum, and Olicana.

The site is at a little distance from Scarcroft Mill, where there are some considerable earthworks, occupying the summit of a steep rocky bank, washed at the foot by a small stream, and on two sides nearly inaccessible. The chief feature is a large mound, partly surrounded by a deep trench, with other works of a less distinct character. To pronounce with any degree of certainty on their origin, would be hazardous, as they possess no regular plan, and

seem too stupendous to be entirely artificial. The situation is commanding, and well suited for defence, and has doubtless formed a strong military post protecting the intersecting point of two important roads, and the whole is covered with a thick plantation, which adds a gloom to this secluded spot. It is remarkable that the name of this station should be retained in the neighbourhood to the present day unchanged, surviving the wreck of Roman dominion in Brigantia. It cannot be ascertained that any remains have been discovered sufficiently conclusive to establish the position of buildings; but at a short distance from Pampocalia, and adjacent to Scarcroft Old Hall, (frequently called the Castle,) are the remains of a small Roman Camp, of an oblong square form, surrounded by a fosse. Traces of the Roman road to Adel are still discernible; in ploughing a field at Scarcroft, it was discovered a few inches beneath the surface, formed of squared stones, which caused much trouble in removal. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity; at Cumpton (evidently a corruption of Camptown) several coins, pottery, and a carnelian, rudely cut in intaglio, with a winged figure of Victory, were discovered. At Winmoor, six human skeletons, several urns, and small brass coins of Constantine and Constantius, were discovered in opening a limestone quarry. At Moat Hall (an old house surrounded by a circular trench,) some excavations have been made, and many human bones discovered, but these might be mediœval remains.

The names of Hellwood, and Eltofts, and others, which occur in the neighbourhood, would seem to indicate the sites of Saxon slaughter or interment, and it is not improbable that they have some connexion with the memorable battle of Winmoor, fought on the 15th November, 655.

In Doomsday Book, the following entry occurs of Thorner:—"Omnis Tornoure sedet infra metam castelli Ilberti." Ilbert is undoubtedly Ilbert de Laci, who possessed many extensive manors in Yorkshire. The Castle is generally thought to be Pontefract, but as Pontefract is not named, and the Castle was only commenced at the time of that survey, it is quite reasonable to suppose, that Thorner may have been a temporary stronghold of this celebrated Norman chieftain.

IX. *British Sepulchral Urns found in the Parish of Halifax.*

By FRANCIS A. LEYLAND, *Halifax.*

THE Urns represented on Plate IV., are in the possession of Mr. J. S. Stott, of Halifax, and were found, some years since, on the line of Roman road between Ilkley and Manchester, at a place called Tower Hill, near Warley, in the parish of Halifax. The site of this discovery is part of a line of ancient military defences, at present known by little more than their names, extending from the entrenchments at Hunter's Hill, to Camp End, in Warley. The mountain ridge, which thus retains the tradition of its early history, overlooks the Ilkley road for a considerable distance after leaving Hunter's Hill; and, forming an abrupt termination at Newlands, for miles, commands a view of the same road as it crosses the Vale of Calder and ascends the distant hills to Blackstone-edge.

But, Tower Hill, forming the most elevated point of Camp End, was rendered doubly important, as a military post, by the passage of another ancient road which crosses the Ilkley line, at Newlands. This road is still used, for the most part, and extends in an almost direct course through a mountainous country from Ribchester, or the north parts of Lancashire, to the East Riding of Yorkshire. The evidences of its antiquity consist in the existence of ancient entrenchments; the names of places appertaining to a language equally remote; the characteristic and time-worn pavement here and there appearing, and, in the discovery of British and Roman remains along its course. Amongst these vestiges of early occupation, the present Urns are not the least interesting. They were found in the process of quarrying on Tower Hill; but, owing to the nature of the operations, and the unlooked for discovery of relics by the people employed, it is believed that many similar remains were demolished. On one occasion, an Urn, bleached by the tempests of an entire winter, was observed to protrude half its own bulk, from the stratum of soil in which it had been originally imbedded. The curiosity of the labourers was excited, and the relic was removed. It was found to contain portions of the human frame, and as these were conceived to be the bones of an illegitimate child, the circumstance was soon noised abroad, and the true nature of the interment explained. Curiosity induced the labourers to excavate with caution, and this led to equally interesting results. I saw some fragments of the Urn

W Bowman Lith. Leeds

Ellenworth Print. Leeds

BRITISH URNS. FOUND NEAR HALIFAX.

In the possession of Mr J. S. Stott.

already mentioned; it was rudely constructed of sun-baked clay, and smoked in the inside, as if by the smouldering embers of the funeral pyre and the ashes of the dead, on their introduction. It was filled with these relics of cremation, and appeared to have been lined with moss, incorporated with the fibres of plants, which, after the Urn had fallen to pieces, adhered firmly to its contents. It was thirteen or fourteen inches high, and formed apparently by the hand. Within a few yards of this Urn, another, containing bones and ashes, was subsequently found, but so decomposed as to preclude the possibility of its entire preservation. Near the same place, the smaller Urn, was also discovered, buried in the dark soil peculiar to the locality; this contained bones and ashes, and had a small clay vessel placed within it, resembling the one found in a similar situation at Upleatham, which was in the possession of the late Dr. Young, of Whitby.* This Urn was protected by a lid, resembling the lower portion of a flower-pot inverted; and measured seven inches high. During the winter of 1848, there was a fall of earth from the site of these discoveries, into the quarry at Tower Hill; the soil thus precipitated from the moor impeded the progress of excavation, and in its removal the larger Urn was brought to light; it measures nine inches high, and is twenty-two in circumference. But, in the rubbish, there were observed numerous fragments of other cinerary Urns, and equally numerous relics of cremation. These discoveries would lead us to the conclusion that Tower Hill had been a place of frequent primeval sepulture, as well as of military occupation. It will be seen from the accompanying illustration that both Urns are finished with that scratched or indented kind of decoration usually found in the baked vessels of an early period. The Urns are almost identical with that discovered at Shaw Hill, near Halifax, and which Watson in his History of that place erroneously refers to the Danish period. It is not at all improbable that these Urns were produced in the same manufactory, if not by the same hand, as the patterns indented on the two upper compartments of the smaller vessel are of the same kind, and occupy the same positions as in that described by Watson. The larger Urn, it will be seen, is divided like the others into three compartments, the upper one standing out in relief in the same manner, but having a different kind of ornament resembling herring-bone masonry; while the others are furnished with a zigzag design. But, although there is this slight variation,

* Archæological Journal, vol. 1, p. 413.

in the upper moulding of the larger vessel, they all possess the lozenge or diamond shaped decoration in the central compartments.

I am impressed with the idea, from these discoveries on Tower Hill, together with its own artificial character; the crossing of two ancient and important roads immediately under it; and the military appellations still attached to its vicinity; that the position was occupied and held at a period anterior to Roman dominion in Britain. And, if any reliance is to be placed on an ancient manuscript preserved by Nalson, in which the district of Camp End is called *Warlcester*,† we may neither be surprised at the discovery of Roman coins,‡ nor of primeval remains within its precincts, as the conclusion of its name sufficiently proves both its *British* and *Roman* occupation.

† Nalson's M.S.S., quoted by Watson, History of Halifax, p. 79. ‡ Ibid, p. 56.

X. *Saxon Cemetery at Nafferton. By* Wm. Bowman, *Leeds.*

The village of Nafferton is about two miles from Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where, if we may judge from the quantity of human bones and the variety of articles of the Saxon period, which have, and still continue to be found there, has been a very extensive Cemetery of that people. About twenty years ago the present owner of the property, Mr. Longbottom, commenced digging for sand in a field at a short distance from the high road leading from Nafferton to Driffield, where he frequently met with interments, accompanied with numerous antiquities of the above period, consisting of iron spears, knives, bronze fibulæ and pottery. Some of the urns are of elegant form, and are frequently found quite perfect. The Right Honorable Lord Londesborough has in his collection a few relics from this cemetery; a small urn, represented in the annexed wood-cut; an iron spear, measuring fifteen inches long, which although much corroded, shows distinctly a ridge up the centre, and in the socket are the remains of a wooden handle; circular bronze fibula; and an iron axe head, six inches long, figured in the woodcut. The interments are generally at the depth of two or three

feet from the surface, but no information could be obtained as to the position of the bodies.

It may be worthy of remark that this village and cemetery are only about one mile distant from the "Cheesecake Hill," so well known to antiquaries, and from which so large an acquisition was made to the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, consisting of Urns, Beads, Weapons, and other remains of the Saxon period.

XI. *Manor Court House, at Halifax. By* F. A. Leyland.

The hall of judgment, in which the malefactors charged with capital offences were examined, and the sentences of the ancient gibbet law pronounced, still exists, though unknown to the historians of Halifax.

It is situate near the Parish Church, in Nelson Street, which, in the memory of man, was an open green of considerable extent. The building measures, in the interior, thirty-five feet six inches long, by seventeen feet broad. Its floor, for about two-thirds of the entire area, is an inclined plane; the remainder, which is level, being the site of the tribunal. This space was appropriated to the bailiff, who was vested with the power of life and death; and to the jurors, witnesses, and prisoners.

The spectators thronged the western area, which, from its great inclination, enabled them to see over each other's heads. The ancient floor is now covered with an horizontal one of wood, and the cavity beneath is filled with rubbish. That portion allotted to the people, was lighted by two windows, on the north side of the hall, which were each divided by six oaken munnions. Each window measures four feet six inches wide, and is about the same in height

The tribunal was lighted, on the south side, by a window eight feet six inches wide, divided by nine oaken munnions; this, like the other windows, was originally glazed with diamond panes; its munnions, or bars, were set diagonally; and, while formed to give light, however feeble, to the jurors, was calculated to preserve the security of a prison. A narrow door, on the north side of the tribunal, afforded ingress, alike to the prisoner and his judge; while the eager multitude, who thronged to witness the proceedings of their "customary law," gained admittance to the court by a large pointed doorway, which, about the

year 1800 was remaining with the ancient western facade. The original roof of the hall was of open timber work; the posts, or vertical timbers, which supported the principals of the roof are still remaining. They are partially built into the wall, and have attached to them, portions of the beams, which appear to have been supported by curved braces that sprang from the basement course.

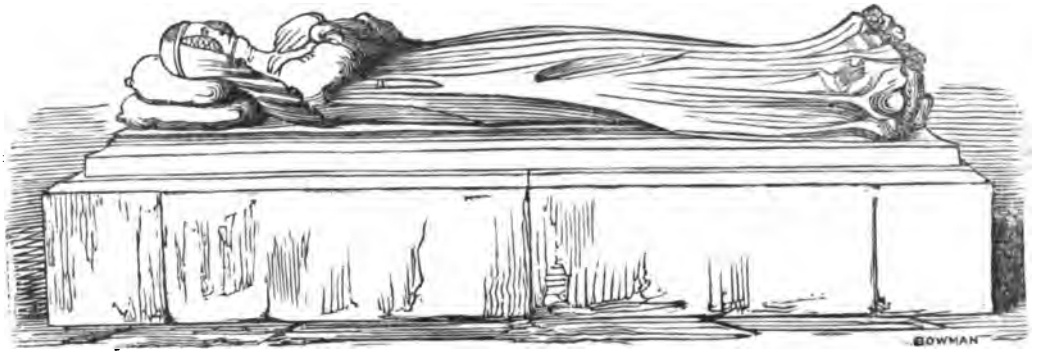
The number of executions which took place at Halifax during the reigns of Elizabeth, the two first Stuarts, and the protectorate of Cromwell, shews considerable activity amongst the authorities of the town. The immense increase of crime, around them, had startled the preservers of the public peace; and the axe which had slumbered during the reigns of Edward and Mary, was brought into terrible requisition under the dominion of their sister! Watson states, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, no fewer than twenty-five persons underwent capital punishment at Halifax; and nineteen from the accession of James the first, to the close of the Commonwealth!

Watson's list is very incomplete, for I have derived from other sources the names of several persons beheaded at Halifax who do not appear in the registers there; and, of others, who, for minor offences, had their ears nailed to the gibbet! It was during these energetic, but not very merciful proceedings, that the Manor Court House underwent repair. The ancient roof was removed, and a rude framework of timber erected, which was finished with a flat plaster ceiling of the period.

The royal arms were cast in stucco, and placed over the tribunal; these, only a few years since, were remaining in their original position. The place is now a joiner's workshop; but, the tradition of its ancient use continues. There are people living, who remember in their childhood, old men saying, that in times past, many had been conducted from its portals to the scaffold. And that in the long winter nights, the misty forms of men *without heads*, might be seen, gliding through its gloomy precincts!

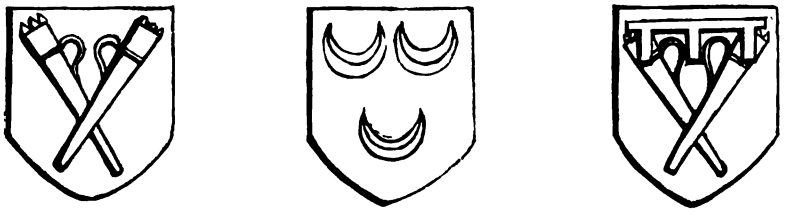
The Court House does not appear to have fallen into disuse, immediately after the "customary law" of Halifax had been forbidden; for, about one hundred years since, two notorious scolds were tried there, and condemned to undergo the amusing torture of the ducking-stool! This ancient building is still the property of the Lord of the Manor; and in the rent-roll it is designated by the name of the "Old Court House."

XII. *Fenton Church, in the Wapontake of Barkstone Ash. By* Wm. Boyne.



During the repairs of this Church, in 1844, the above beautiful effigy was discovered, with its face turned downwards, and the upper part used as a flag-stone. Whether it had been placed in that position to preserve it, or to get it out of the way, it is impossible to say. It is a single block of fine yellow Huddleston limestone, in the most admirable preservation. There is no inscription on it, except that some person has scratched a sentence on the forehead in characters nearly as old as the monument itself, but in so careless a manner that it is unintelligible.

Not far from the monument is an ancient piece of carved oak, now forming the end of a pew, on which are the following arms:—



1 Newby. Two stilts in saltire.

2 Ryther. Three crescents.

3 Newby. Same arms as the first, with a label of three points for a difference.

The costume of the female is of the 15th century, and of a similar kind to the tomb of a lady of the Ryther family, in Ryther church. The figure is recumbent, with the hands closed in prayer, though these are restorations after the old models; her feet are resting on a lion and dragon. The dragon is represented biting one of the ears of the lion, one of whose paws is on the head which terminates the snake like tail of the dragon. It is probably allegorical of the contention of the devil for the soul of the deceased.

From the circumstance of the Newbys being large landed proprietors at North-Fenton during the fifteenth century, and as their Arms are engraved on the oak, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is to the memory of a lady of the Ryther family married to one of the Newbys.

The Church is in the form of a Greek cross, the nave has one side aisle, and with the chancel forms one angle, and the transepts the other. A low massive tower stands in the centre, in which are three bells, the most ancient has the following inscription on it, in church text:—

"Fac tibi baptista fit ut acceptabitis ista."

betwixt *ista* and *fac* occurs the figure of St. Peter, to whom I suppose the church is dedicated, as the patron saint is unknown. The second bell is dated 1710, and the third 1793. Fragments of painted glass are remaining in some of the windows, as well as portions of the rood loft, and seats for the priests, which are worked up into different parts of the church. In the wall of the the south transept is an archway, where there has been a tomb, but no part of it is now remaining, and near it, on the floor, is a large uninscribed sepulchral slab. On each side of the north porch are the remains of the basons for holy water, and near the altar a small neat piscina.

Fenton is derived from *Fenny-town;* its low flat situation causes considerable dampness in the church, as the water freely passes through the sandy soil. Possibly the stilts in the arms of the Newbys may have been given by the heralds on account of the common use of those necessary articles in a swampy country.

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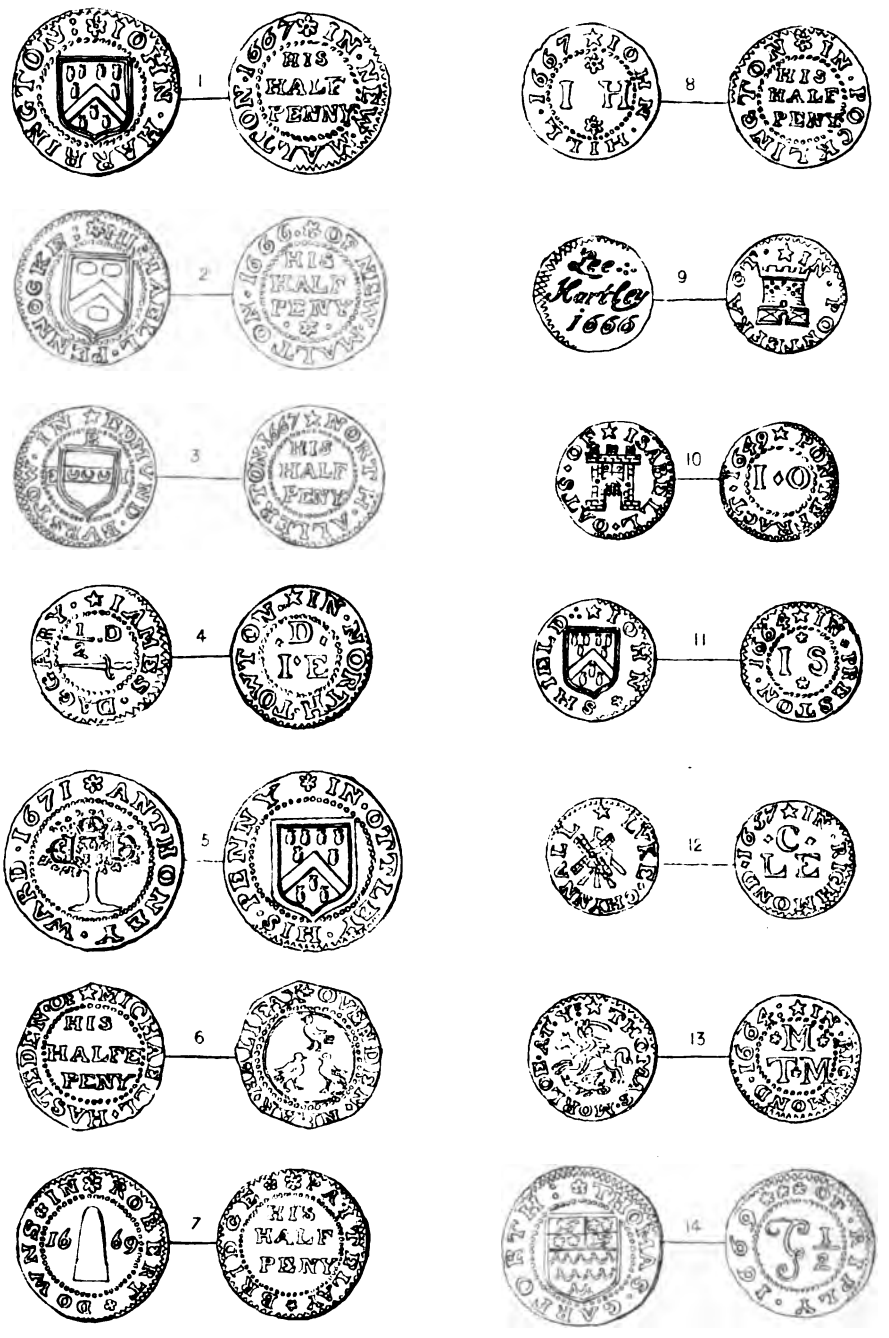
LONDON: J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE; J. WILLIS, CO[illegible]

MOXON AND WALKER, PRINTERS, LEED[illegible]

1852.



W. Bowman Lith. Leeds

Yorkshire Tradesmens Tokens. 17th Century.

XIII. *Kiddal Hall, Berwick-in-Elmet. By* JOHN DIXON, *Leeds.*

THIS ancient fabric, of which a representation is given in the annexed plate, is in the Parish of Berwick-in-Elmet, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence overlooking the high road to York; and was for several generations a seat of the Ellis family. The principal south front consists of a centre and two gables, one of which is post and pan; the lower horizontal rafter is ornamented with the rose and tudor flower, a common decoration on moulding of the Perpendicular age; the timber work loses much of its antique appearance from having received a coat of chocolate coloured paint, but, in point of effect, harmonizes very agreeably with the lichen coated walls. Some of the windows, which have escaped mutilation, retain trefoil heads; a little dormer window, rising on the slope of the roof, is deserving of notice; but the chief exterior attraction is the beautiful bay window, a fine example of medieval design. It is richly decorated with a battlemented parapet, crocketed pinnacles, and projecting waterspouts or gargoyles; the cornice has a trailing pattern of vine leaves and grapes, and the hollow moulding beneath is filled with figures and sacred emblems—the heart, hands, and feet of our Saviour, the crown of thorns, Solomon's seal, an Ape playing the pipe, and Tudor flowers and roses. The inscription upon it is

Orate p bono, statu Thom' Elys, et Anne uxoris suæ qui istā fenestrā fecerunt, An° Dm. M°cccc, p m°.

which is about the date of the building. It appears to have had few attractions for Dr. Whitaker, as he passes it over almost unnoticed, and makes a mistake in copying the inscription. The hall is on the ground floor, and occupies the central and greater portion of the building; it has originally been open to the roof, and appears to have been considerably altered in the early part of the 17th century, if we may judge from the oak wainscoating and various decorations, which appear to be of this period. At the east end is a canopied sideboard, surmounted with the arms of Ellis, Or, on a cross sable, five crescents of the field; impaling Calverley, Sable, within an inescutcheon, an orle of owls, argent. On the oak chimney piece are the arms of Wilkinson, Gules, a fesse vaire, between three unicorns passant, or; impaling Frank, Gules, a fesse sable, between three hawks, proper. In the bay window are four shields of painted glass, as follows:—

1. Ellis and Calverley.

2. Ellis and Thwaites, Argent, on a fesse sable, between three fleurs-de-lis gules, as many bezants.

3. Ellis and Moore. Paly of six, argent and sable, on a bend gules, three mullets, pierced or

4. Ellis and Calverley.

The dais has doubtless stood at this end of the hall, although no traces of its existence are now discernible, and this, when perfect, must have been a noble apartment. The upper story is approached by a plain balustraded staircase, opening into a long gloomy passage, with a plaster floor. The roof is supported on fluted rafters, gracefully springing from embattled hammer beams, terminating with pendants. Most of the apartments have been altered, to suit the comforts of a modern age, and have little about them of much interest. From the garden there is a pleasing view of the distant church and village of Berwick-in-Elmet, and in the meadow below are the remains of the fish ponds, in which the finny tribe were fattened for the use of our forefathers. Kiddal, like many other old halls, has the reputation of being haunted; and tales are told of a stalwart figure, heard tramping heavily along the gloomy passages, in the wild and gusty evenings of winter. This tradition has doubless its origin in the untimely death of John Ellis, hereafter alluded to.

To the kindness of the present occupier I am much indebted for every portion of the building being submitted to inspection.

The Ellises of Kiddal were an ancient Yorkshire family of considerable standing; the earliest record of them is from the will of Sir John Ellis, Knt., published by the Surtees society. It is written in Norman French; interesting as an early document, and throwing considerable light on the family alliances. After commending his soul to Almighty God, and to his blessed mother Mary, and to all saints in paradise, he requests Johanna Ellis, his wife, William Gascoigne, Richard Roudon, and Robert Thorneff, to be his executors. All goods and chattels are reserved for the payment of legal debts, the chief messuage at Pontefract, and land and tenements at Methley, are also ordered to be disposed of, to perform the several bequests. The Manor of Kiddal, and land and tenements at Berwick and Pontefract, he leaves to his wife, and after her death, to his brother Robert and his heirs, together with an annuity of forty shillings, payable during the term of his wife's life. Some property at Berwick he be-

queaths to Robert Thorneff, his cousin; and the lands and tenements at Proctour Place to Richard Roudon and his heirs, together with the sum of £20 for his long and loyal services. To William Frank he leaves ten marks, and an annuity of forty shillings, and directs that all his servants may be regarded according to the advice of his executors, and particularly by those who may know their good services. All outstanding debts are at the disposal of his trustees. After soliciting the prayers of the clergy for his soul, and all other christians, he desires that his will be fulfilled with all haste, and affectionately expresses the confidence and trust he reposes in the good faith of his wife, hoping she will do as she has done, and deserve as she can. The will is dated on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, 1398, and proved on the 7th of November, 1398; from which it appears to have been written but a short time before the approach of death.

Thomas, the son of Roger Ellis, married Ann, daughter of William Calverley. To him we are indebted for the bay window, and, at least, some part of the hall.

William Ellis married Jane, daughter of William Pearchy; and Ellen married Nicholas Frank, of Alwoodley.

Henry Ellis married Ann, daughter of John Gascoigne, of Lazencroft.

John Ellis married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Plompton, of Plompton.

The Ellises were firm adherents to the unfortunate cause of Charles I, and paid dearly for their loyalty; John Ellis being slain at Kiddal, by a party of Parliamentarians; whilst three of his sons shared the same melancholy fate on the field of battle.

William Ellis, another unfortunate member of the family, was slain at Charlemont, Ireland, in 1668.

A distinguished descendant of this family was Dr. Welbore Ellis, advanced by William III, to the Bishoprick of Kildare, in 1705, and translated to Meath in 1731. A monument was erected to his memory in Christ Church, Dublin, by his only surviving son, the celebrated Right Honorable Welbore Ellis.

In the Gentleman's Magazine of 1769 there is a singular account of this branch of the family. About 1730 a Mr. Ellis was living in London, who had been Under-Secretary to William III. His eldest brother, Sir William Ellis, was attached to the Stuarts, and became Treasurer to the Pretender; he died at Rome, a Protestant. The third was Dr. Welbore Ellis. The fourth and youngest, Philip, absconding when a boy from Westminster School, was not

heard of for some years, until the brother, first named, being at a coffee house, accidentally overheard an officer, who had just returned from Flanders, mention the civilities he had received at the English College of St. Omers, particularly from a most facetious father, distinguished by the name of "Jolly Phil." This being the name by which Philip had been known at school, Mr. Ellis's curiosity was excited to enquire further. He wrote to the Superior of the College, and, finding his surmises true, invited "Jolly Phil" to England, who readily came over. Here, under Mr. Ellis's protection, he lived for some time in tranquillity, until after the Revolution, when the penal laws against Roman Catholics were strictly enforced; and, notwithstanding his brother's caution against making converts, or, when made, relying on them, he converted his maid-servant, who, in a few weeks, relapsed, and informed against him; dreading the consequences, he immediately fled from England, returned to his college, and, in a few years, was advanced by the Pope to a Bishoprick in Italy. Thus, to recapitulate their fortunes, the eldest of these brothers was Treasurer to the Pretender; the second, Under-Secretary to William III; the third, a Protestant Bishop in Ireland; and the fourth, a Roman Catholic Bishop in Italy.

In Torre's Testamentary Burials, several notices occur of this family. William Ellis, of Kiddal, Esq., made his will, proved April, 1515, giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and all Saints, and his body to be buried within "Our Lady's quire" of the Church of All-Hallows, in Berwick.

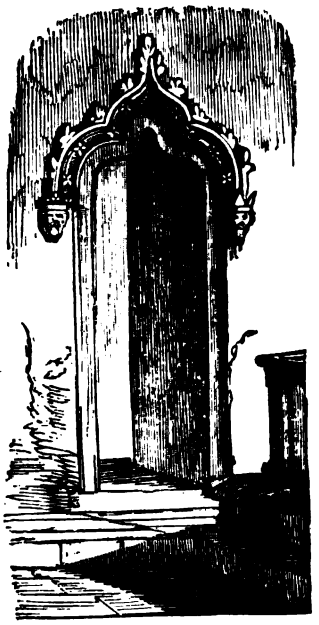
William Ellis, of Kiddal, Esq., under his will, (proved November, 1573,) giving his soul (ut supra) and his body to be buried on the south side of the Chantry "quire" of the Parish Church of Berwick-in-Elmet.

Mary Ellis, of Berwick-in-Elmet, gentlewoman, made her will, (proved February, 1630, giving her soul (ut supra), and her body to be buried in the Parish Church of Berwick-in-Elmet, near unto her late husband.

The Kiddal Estate was purchased from a descendant of the Ellis family by Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of Potterton, father of the late John Edward Wilkinson. Esq., who left an only son, Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, Esq., the present owner.

From the Hall there is a pleasant walk across the fields to Berwick Church, the tower of which is a good specimen of the Perpendicular style; on its west front are two canopied niches, one containing a figure of Sir Henry Vavasour, a considerable benefactor to the building. The other figure is lost; tradition reports it to have been blown down in a gale of wind, but there are reasons for

believing that the fragments still exist. The tower and porch are about the only parts of the church which have escaped some unsightly restorations. The unmutilated windows on the north side of the nave are square-headed, and trefoliated. The interior has undergone considerable repairs, and few objects of archæological interest are left. The vestry doorway is fluted, and surmounted with a beautiful canopy, decorated with crockets, finial and corbel heads; the hollow moulding is ornamented with quatrefoil shaped flowers; and this, with the corbels of the Chancel-arch, seems to be of the Decorated period. [*See the annexed wood-cut.*] The Gascoigne Chapel is on the north side of the Church, and contains an ill-designed memorial to one of the family. On the south side is the Ellis Chapel; there are no memorials of the family, further than the arms, in stained glass, annexed to two mutilated figures of Saints. The chapels are enclosed by oaken screens, with Perpendicular decorations. The font of Derbyshire marble is modern. The tower contains three bells; one of them inscribed "In Jucundidate Soni Sonabo Tibi Dne. In Dulcidine Vocis Tuo Noe. 1604." On the south side of the churchyard is an ancient incised slab, said to cover the remains of an Ellis, but the inscription is now illegible.



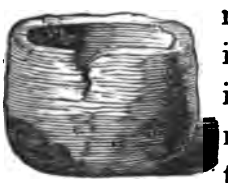
In the centre of the village stands a lofty May pole, gaily painted, and adorned with garlands; the rural May-day fetes are now little observed, but the May pole, it is hoped, will long continue to stand an ornament to the village, and a pleasing memorial of the so-called "good old times." Near it are the steps, and a portion of the shaft of an ancient cross, probably erected about the same time as the church tower. Such crosses were built by the pious in the middle ages, for the purpose of inspiring the passers by with holy thoughts, and a due sense of gratitude for all earthly blessings; with such thoughts one member of the Ellis family selected as a motto,

"Thynke, and thanke God for all."

XIV. *British Barrow at Hutton-Cranswick. By* Wm. Proctor, *York.*

This Barrow is situate in a field adjoining the turnpike road, about half-a-mile from Hutton-Cranswick, the property of the Revd. R. Rigby, by whose kindness I was enabled to examine it. It covers about half an acre of ground, but its height has been considerably diminished by tillage, and the same cause has removed all indications of a vallum, if one existed at any time.

The examination was commenced on the top, in the centre of the Barrow, and about two feet below the surface indications of interment presented themselves, shown by layers of dark carbonaceous earth, mixed with portions of calcined bones, which were almost all, if not entirely, human; imbedded in the earth was a small urn, represented in the annexed cut; it is about 2½ inches in depth, and 4 inches in diameter at the mouth. It is tolerably thick, in shape somewhat resembling a poppy-head, and composed of thin dried clay, of rude manufacture; it is an example of the incense cup, and is perforated with four rows of small holes. This cup is in a very good state of preservation, and was placed with its mouth upwards, containing burnt human bones, mixed with charcoal and red sand, of which the tumulus is composed. After passing through other layers of bones and carbonaceous matter, for about a foot, portions of a large urn were discovered, but not sufficient in quantity to give a just or correct idea of its shape or dimensions; near some of the portions was a boar's tusk, perforated through the centre, as though for suspension, probably as a personal ornament. A little deeper than these relics, a large and beautiful specimen of the early unbaked sepulchral urn was reached, placed with its mouth upwards; in removal it was unfortunately much damaged. The dimensions are 9½ inches diameter at the mouth, and 13½ inches in depth. In it was placed a small vessel of clay, represented in the annexed cut, devoid of ornament and slightly made; it measures across the mouth, which is circular, one inch, and is three quarters of an inch in depth; it is another example of the incense cup. It is extremely probable that the portions of broken pottery composed the dish in which the large sepulchral urn was placed, as under such



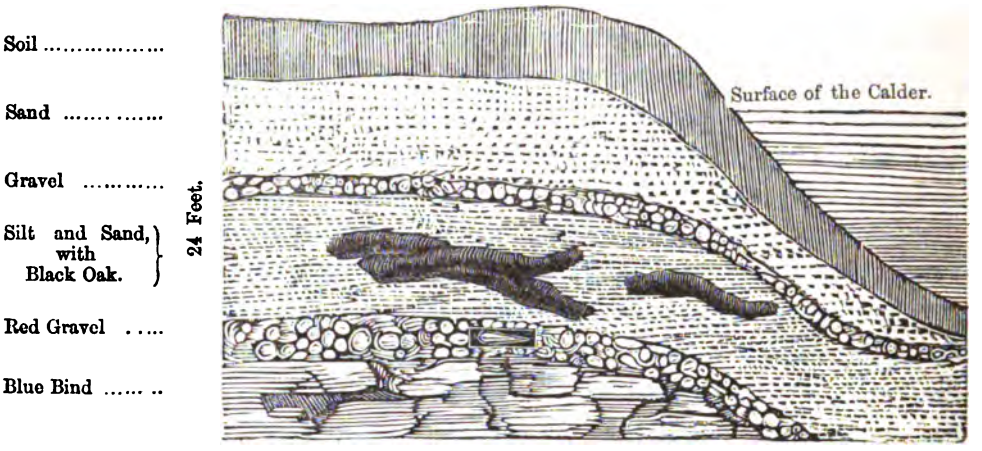
circumstances these large urns are not unfrequently found, and this opinion receives corroboration from its having apparently been flat, and ornamented with the zig-zag pattern peculiar to such vessels.

Little doubt can arise respecting the age of this place of interment; the character of the pottery, not made with the wheel, and the ornament of bone, indicate it to be British, though (if we are to agree with Sir Richard Colt Hoare) not of the earliest period, but of that comparatively later time when the ashes or bones were deposited in an urn. Some would conceive that the presence of the incense cups indicates a more advanced period of civilization, but this probably is not a well ascertained matter. The existence of numerous barrows in this district tends to show, that it was inhabited by an early race of people, who, from the evidence afforded by an investigation of their tombs, had made but little progress in the arts of civilization.

XV. *British Dagger, found at Woodnook, near Wakefield.*
By Thomas Wilson, *Leeds.*

The above drawing represents a Bronze Dagger, of the British period, in the possession of T. H. Bartholomew, Esq., the Resident Engineer of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. It was found in the year 1842, in the valley of the Calder, about 5 miles north-east of Wakefield, in the township of Altofts, at a place called Woodnook. Not far from the point where the North Midland Railway crosses the river Calder, and on the west side, may be seen a lock, by which the new line of navigation re-enters the river. While the workmen were excavating this lock, at a depth of 24 feet from the surface, they came to the shale which forms the upper portion of the original rock of the district. Over this they had passed through alluvial matter, the alternations of which are best indicated in the accompanying sketch. The circumstances just detailed impart to

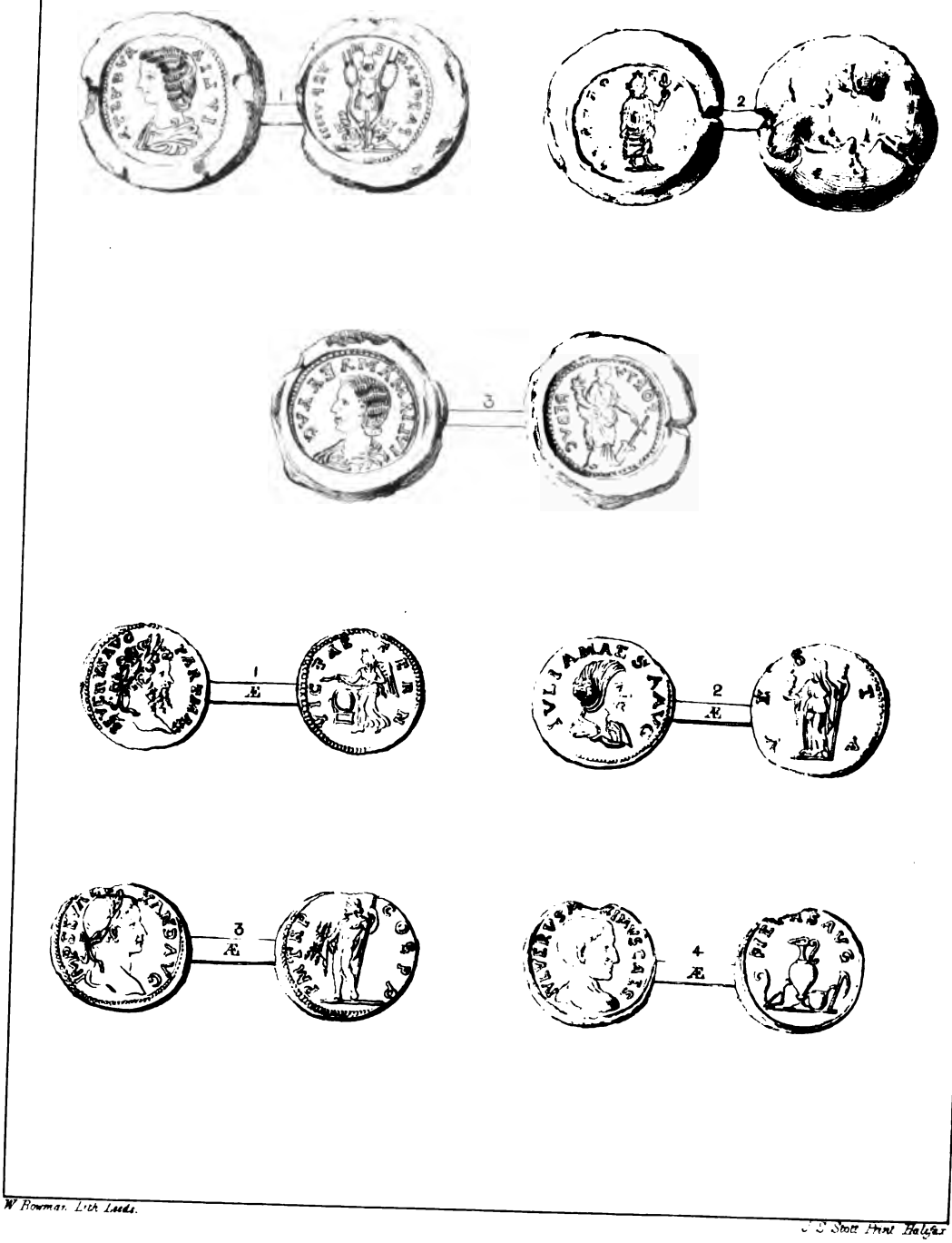
this beautiful relic a geological, as well as an antiquarian interest. It was found



lying flat, and covered by a layer of sand, in which were large pieces of black oak, lying right above it, as shewn in the drawing, precluding the notion that it could have sunk into that position, and indicating rather that the whole of the alluvial matter found above it must have been deposited since. It is of a beautiful yellowish bronze colour; and its elegant form and workmanship indicate a very high state of the arts necessary to the manufacture of weapons of this kind. Three rivets, by which it was attached to the handle, still remain.

The interest that attaches to this relic is enhanced by the fact, that, in the year 1818, at Stanley Ferry, a few miles above the place where it was found, the remains of a Canoe formed from the solid oak, also of this period, was discovered. It was similarly embedded in the detritus of the country, and was 18 feet, 6 inches below the present surface of the ground, and about 6 feet below the bed of the river. It is represented in the annexed wood-cut, and

measures, internally, in length 17 feet, 9 inches, and its greatest breadth is 3 feet, 10 inches. A number of oak trees, quite sound and black, were found near to the Canoe, which is now deposited in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical and Literary Society at York.



W. Rowman. Lith. Leeds.

J. Scott Print Belfast

Roman Coin Moulds and Base Denarii.

XVI. *On the Roman Coin Moulds found at Lingwellgate, in the Parish of Rothwell, and an attempt to shew that they were made for the casting of Coins by authority.* *By* Wm. Boyne, *Leeds.*

The first recorded discovery of Coin Moulds at Lingwellgate, a small hamlet mid-way between Leeds and Wakefield, took place in 1697, and is mentioned in Camden's Britannia, vol. iii, p. 40. Thoresby, in his History of Leeds, slightly alludes to them; and supposes Lingwell to be derived from Lingonum Vallum, thinking it might have been occupied by a detachment of the Lingones, whose head quarters were at Olicana, the modern Ilkley. He states there were remains of trenches, but I was not fortunate in finding them; and such was the apathetic ignorance of the people in the neighbourhood, that I could get no information respecting them; though, probably, they are still in existence. Lingwell may have been a Roman station, as it is not far from the supposed road from Cambodunum to Legeolium.

A much better derivation of the name of Lingwell, may be formed from its natural position; the village stood in the memory of the oldest inhabitants on the verge of an extensive common, which previous to its enclosure was covered with ling, bounded by a small stream, fed by numerous springs, from which the inhabitants obtained a good supply of water; they also had the right of pasturage on the common, the entrance to which was by a gate leading from the village. These particulars give a much more probable and satisfactory derivation of Ling-well-gate. Names ending in *well* are common in the neighbourhood, as Rothwell, Chidswell, Churwell, Springwell, &c.

The principal discoveries of these moulds have taken place in draining a flat meadow bordering on the stream, a short distance above the village. In 1820 a large quantity were found, together with several crucibles, remains of the outward coating of clay to hold a large number of the moulds together, some metal, and a few coins in a corroded state. Another lot were found in 1830, though the chances of further hoards is now much lessened, as the soil has been considerably raised where they were found. Mr. Spurr, who occupies the farm, and turned them up, had only one specimen remaining, but from frequent washing it was of little value.

The annexed wood-cut represents a funnel in the possession of Mr. James Wardell, Leeds. The two black lines in the cut are not in the original, but are inserted to show the opening through the funnel. From this specimen, which has two moulds still adhering to it, some knowledge may be obtained of the manner in which the coins were cast; the moulds being piled up in two or three tiers, were enclosed in a bottle-shaped covering of clay, on the top of which was placed the funnel, into this the metal was poured, and passed into the moulds by means of small notches in the sides. Plate viii shews some moulds from Lingwellgate, now in my possession; No. 1 has the obverse of Julia Domna, reverse of Severus; No. 3 has the obverse of Julia Mamæa, and the reverse FORTVNA, REDVX, which is applicable to several of the emperors and empresses. No. 2 has only one side, as it has formed either the top or bottom of the mould case, similar to the two still adhering to the funnel which is engraved. One of the funnels, a number of moulds, and a corroded fragment of a coin of Severus, of very base metal, still remaining in a mould, are in the museum of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society.

It is a matter of surprise to find these relics so remarkably perfect after the lapse of so many centuries; but the ferruginous nature of the materials has doubtless conduced to their preservation, many of the moulds being coated with ochre. After a careful analysis of the clay composing the moulds, it has been found of the precise character as the clay still to be found there; the Revd. J. B. Reade has inserted an interesting article on the subject in the Numismatic Chronicle, with a plate of infusoriæ embalmed in the clay, a mould case, crucible, some metal, &c., and a map of the country around Lingwell.

The generally received impression is, that they were the work of Roman forgers; from a full consideration of the subject I cannot but think they were made by authority. Numismatists are aware that they have been found in various parts of Europe, made on similar principles, and of the same period of the empire. In the Archæologia, vol. xiv., is an account of similar clay moulds found at Edington, Somersetshire; also a great number of Roman antiquities

found at the same place. In the Philosophical Transctions a description of moulds found at Ryton, in Shropshire. In the Historie de l' Academie des Inscriptions, Tome iii, of a vast number found at Lyons. From an attentive inspection of a cabinet of Roman coins, it will be found that debased silver coins are precisely of the same date as the moulds. The Emperor Commodus commences the series, and they are found of nearly every Emperor, Empress, and Cæsar, down to the time of Maximinus. A short time ago one of Barbia Orbiana was offered to me for sale, said to have been found at Lincoln; the denarius of this Empress is very rare.

Many silver coins of this period have incorrect reverses; for example, we have the reverses of denarii of Severus on those of Julia Domna. On Plate viii are several very debased specimens of denarii, from my cabinet, which I have purchased at various times and places; No. 1 of Severus is covered with a bright pale green patina, which shews the preponderating metal, on scraping the edges the silver can be detected; No. 2, of Julia Mæsa, is nearly entirely of copper, without patina; the same may be said of No. 3, of Alexander Severus, and also of No. 4, of Maximus Cæsar. These coins I consider of the same class as those cast in the clay moulds; they are not the only coins of the period, as we have struck coins of this date of superior metal to this debased currency, which was only resorted to in times of great emergency. Another reason for considering the moulds to be made by authority is, the great number of them found here, as well as in other countries. It is very unlikely that any gang of forgers would do their work so deliberately, and leave behind them so many memorials of their villainy.

There is a further argument in favour of their legality; for at Wakefield Outwood, in 1812, only a mile from the place where the coin moulds were found, a large quantity of brass coins of the time of Constantine were discovered, which shews the continued occupation of the same locality by the Romans. There was upwards of 40lbs. weight contained in an earthen vessel. The names of the places of mintage in the exergue of the coins are only such as are well known, and have no connection with the locality. I have one of this trouvaille of Constantine the Great, struck at Treves, reverse SARMATIA, DEVICTA, Victory trampling on a captive, exergue P. TR.

A considerable number of coins of the same Emperors have likewise been found there at various times.

Mr. John Dixon informs me, that in widening a brook at Alverthope, near Wakefield, a number of coin moulds have very recently been brought to light.

XVII. *Roman Camp, at Saxton. By* Wm. Bowman, *Leeds.*

In the village of Saxton, about four miles from Tadcaster, there is a very considerable Roman Camp, which would amply repay an antiquarian visit. It is not a perfect square, the east side, which is 170 yards in length, being much longer and more perfect than the west. The ditch on that side now forms the turnpike road. The ditch and vallum generally measure two to three feet deep. At the N.W. corner stands the prætorium, a considerable mound round which winds a terrace, ending in a flat surface at the top. At its base on the east are some singular and extensive excavations, several feet deep, but whether Roman or modern work is uncertain.

At the S.E. side is another smaller camp, close adjoining to the large one, which has probably served for the auxiliary troops, similar to the fine camps at Cawthorne, in the N. Riding, which have been drawn and described by General Roy and Rev. George Young.

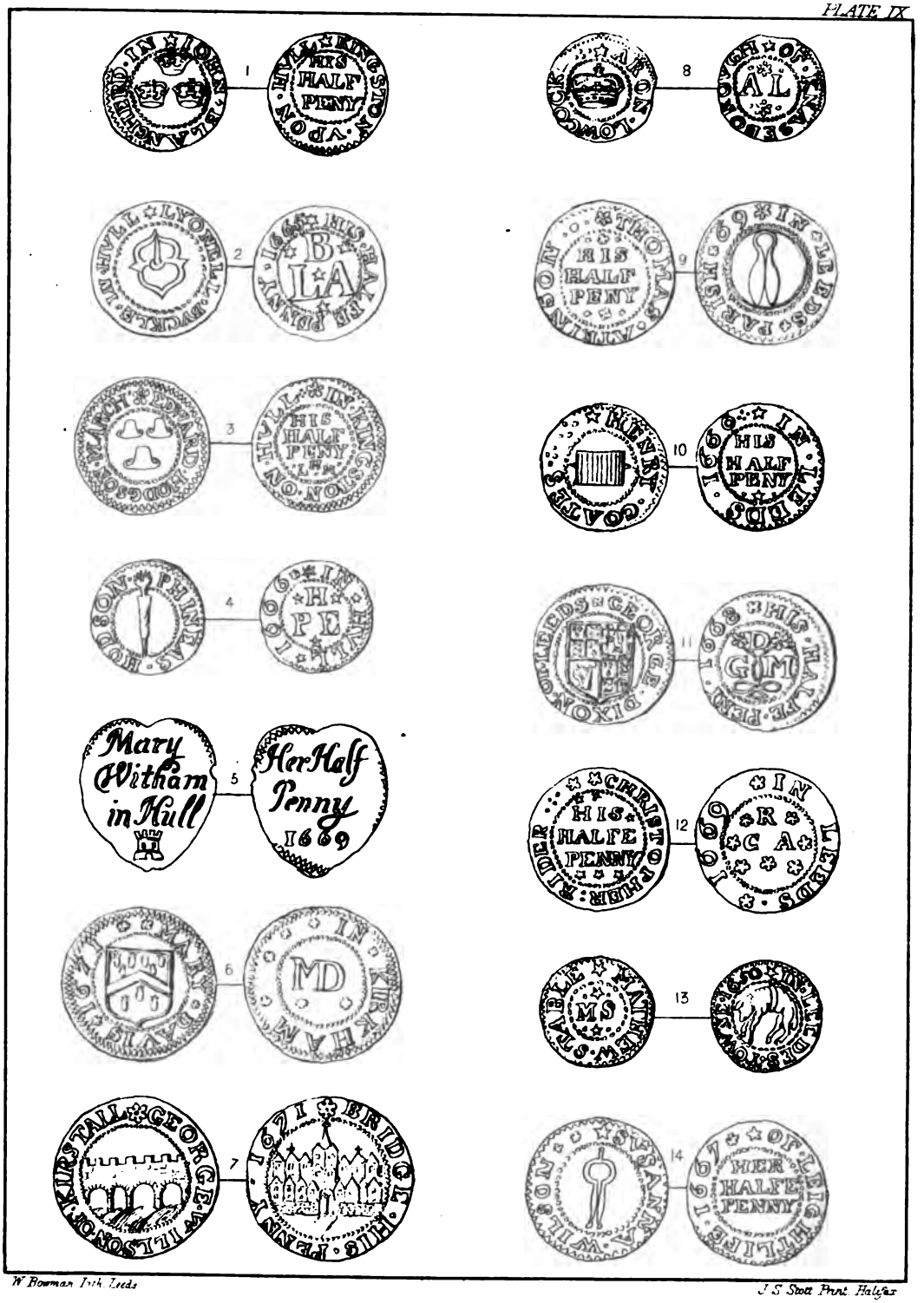
XVIII. *A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century, relating to Yorkshire, continued. By* James Wardell, *Leeds.*

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

110. O. MARGRET . ABBOTT . IN ✱ *The Arms of the Borough.*
R. KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL ✱ *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY.

111. O. IOHN . BAKER . ✱ *A demi arm holding a hammer.*
R. OF . HVLL . 1663 . ✱ *In the Field.* I . B.

112. O. RICHARD . BARNES ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . HVLL . 1669 ✱ ✱ ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. ✱ [*Heart.*]



W Bowman Ith. Leeds

J S Stott Print. Halifax

Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens.— 17th Century.

113. O. RICHARD . BARNES * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . HVLL * * *In the Field.* 1672.

114. O. SAMVELL . BIRKBY * * *A Wheat Sheaf.*
R. OF . HVLL * 1666 * *In the Field.* S B H.

115. O. WILLIAM . BIRKBY . 1668 * *The Bakers' Arms.*
R. ON . KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* W B K. HIS ½ PENY.

116. O. IOHN . BLANCHERD . IN * *Three Crowns, one and two.*
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 1.*)*

117. O. WALTER . BROKETT . 1666 * *The Arms of the Brokett family, and another, Quarterly.*
R. OF . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

118. O. LYONELL . BVCKLE . IN . HVLL * *A Buckle.*
R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1665 * *In the Field.* * L B A. *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 2.*)*

119. O. ROBERT . FELLOVES . 1668 * *A Man's Leg.*
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

120. O. IOHN . GOODWIN . OF . KING : . * *The Rose and Crown.*
R. STONE . VPPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* I . G.

121. O. IOHN . GOODWIN . OF . KING . * * *The Rose and Crown.*
R. STONE . VPPON . HVLL . 1666 * *In the Field.* I G R. ½ .

122. O. EDWARD . HODGSON . MARCHT. * *Three Hats, two and one.*
R. IN . KINGSTON . ON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. E H M. *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 3.*)*

123. O. GEORGE . HODGSON . 1668 * *A Man smoking.*
R. OF . KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .

124. O. PHINEAS : HODSON : *A Tar Brush.*
R. IN . HVLL * 1666 . * *In the Field.* P H E. *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 4.*)*

125. O. THOMAS . LAMBERT * *The Drapers' Arms.*
R. IN . HVLL . 1664 * * *In the Field.* T . L .

126. O. RICHARD . PERRY . AT . YE . WHIT * *A Swan.*
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* R P M.

127. O. WILLIAM . ROBERTSON * *A Hat, and a Beaver.*
R. HIGH . STREET . IN . HVLL : : * *In the Field. A true lover's knot dividing* W . R .

128. O. WILLIAM : ROBINSON . IN * *In the Field.* W R I.
R. KINGSTON . ON . HVLL * . . . . .

129. O. IOSHVA . SCOTTE . OF : * *A Rod.*
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *A Merchant's mark.*

130. O. RICHARD . STOCKDALE . IN * *An Anchor.*
R. KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL . 1660 * *In the Field.* R S M . ½ .

131. O. RICHARD . SVGDEN * *A Merchant's mark.*
R. MERCER . IN . HVLL * 1664 * *The Mercer's Arms.*

132. O. ELIZEBETH . THOMPSON * *A Ship.*
R. IN . HVLL . 1669 * *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY. [*Octagonal.*]

133. O. THOMAS . WATSON . 1668 * *The Tallow Chandlers' Arms.*
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

134. O. *Mary Witham in Hvll . In three lines across the Field. A Tower.*
R. *Her Halfe Penny . 1669 . In three lines across the Field.* [*Heart. Pl. IX, Fig.* 5.]

135. O. IONAS . YOVLD . OF * 1666 * *Two Keys in saltire.*
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL * *In the Field.* I $\frac{Y}{L}$ A.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE.

136. O. IOHN . THORNVM . OF * * *A Thorn bush.*
R. KIRBYMOARSIDE . 1667 * * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .

KIRKHAM.

137. O. MARY . DAVIS . 1671 * * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R, IN . KERKHAM * * * * *In the Field.* $\overline{\text{MD}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 6.*)*

138. O. IEFREY . WOODS * *In the Field.* I . W . O . *the two latter united.*
R. IN . KERKHAM * . * . * *In the Field.* 2, *beneath* 1670.

KIRKSTALL.

139. O. GEORGE . WILLSON . OF . KIRSTALL * *An embattled Bridge of five arches.*
R. BRIDGE . HIS PENNY . 1671 *| *An ecclesiastical Building. (Pl. IX, Fig.* 7.*)*

KNARESBOROUGH.

140. O. ROBERT . HILL * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . KNASBVROVGH * *In the Field.* R . H .

141. O. HVGH . LEWIS . IN : : *St. George and the Dragon.*
R. KNARESBROVGH . 1666 * *In the Field.* H $\frac{L}{E}$ A.

142. O. ARON . LOWCOCKE : : *A Crown.*
R. OF . KNASEBOROVGH * *In the Field.* A . L . *(Pl. IX, Fig.* 8.*)*

143. O. THOMAS . TVRNER . IN * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. KNAISBROVGH . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

LEEDS.

144. O. AMBROSE . AMBLER * *A Pipemaker's Mould between two Tobacco Pipes.*
R. IN . LEEDS . 1669 . . * *In the Field.* HIS PENNY.

145. O. RICH : ATKINSON . IN . LEEDS . IN ✱ *The embattled Gateway of a Castle.*
R. YORKSHIRE . AT . Y^{E} SCARBROVGH ✱ *In the Field.* CASTLE. HIS PENY. 1669.

146. O. THOMAS . ATKINSON . ✱ . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. IN . LEEDS . PARISH . 69 . ✱ *A pair of Shears. (Pl. IX, Fig. 9.)*

147. O. IEREMIAH . BARSTOWE ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . LEEDES . HIS . HALF . PENY ✱ *A Horse, between* I $\frac{B}{A}$.

148. O. HENRY . COATES . ✱ *A Pipemaker's Mould.*
R. IN . LEEDS . 1666 :: ✱ HIS HALF PENY . *(Pl. IX, Fig. 10.)*

149. O. IOHN . COCKE . LEEDES ✱ *A Cock.*
R. HIS . HALF . PENY . 1668 ✱ *A Cock.*

150. O. IOHN . COCKE . LEEDS ✱ *A Cock.*
R. WILLIAM . BALLEY . 1666 ✱ *In the Field.* A HALF PENY.

151. O. THOMAS . DAWSON . IN LEEDS . WILL . EXCHAING . THIS . PENY . *In seven lines across the Field.*
R. BEWARE . OF . Y^{E} BEARE . 1670 ✱ *A Bear.*

152. O. GEORGE . DIXON . OF . LEEDS ✱ *The King's Arms.*
R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668 ✱ *In the Field. A true lovers' knot dividing* G $\frac{D}{M}$. *(Pl. IX, Fig. 11.)*

153. O. WILLIAM . DOCKER . OF LEEDES ✱ *A Man carrying a Hare over his shoulder.*
R. DRAWER . HIS . PENNY . 1670 ✱ *Two Cocks fighting.*

154. O. HENRY . ELLIS . IN LEEDES ✱ *A Tobacco Pipe and Cheese Knife.*
R. AND . ARTHVR . ROOME . 1667 ✱ *In the Field.* THEIR HALF PENY.

155. O. ROBERT . FREEMAN . AND . THOMAS ✱ *A Jug, or Decanter.*
R. MESSINGER . IN . LEEDS . THEIR . PENY ✱ *A double-necked Eagle, displayed.*

156. O. BENIAMIN . GABBOTT ✱ *Three Fishes.*
R. IN . LEEDS . 1699 . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS PENNY.

157. O. IOHN . GILMAN ✱ ✱ ✱ *In the Field.* I $\frac{G}{O}$.
R. IN . LEEDS . 1668 . ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

158. O. WILLIAM . GLENSOVER ✱ *In the Field.* W . G .
R. IN . LEEDES . TOWNE . 1650 ✱ *A Fleece.*

159. O. SAMVEL . GREATHEAD .
R.

160. O. MATHEW . HARDWICKE ✱ *A Mortar and Pestle.*
R. WILLIAM . WAVGH . 1668 ✱ *In the Field.* THEIR HALFE PENNY.

161. O. TIMOTHY . HARWOOD . 1668 ✱ *A Horse, bridled.*
R. IN . LEEDS . HIS . HALF . PENY ✱ *In the Field.* T $\frac{H}{D}$.

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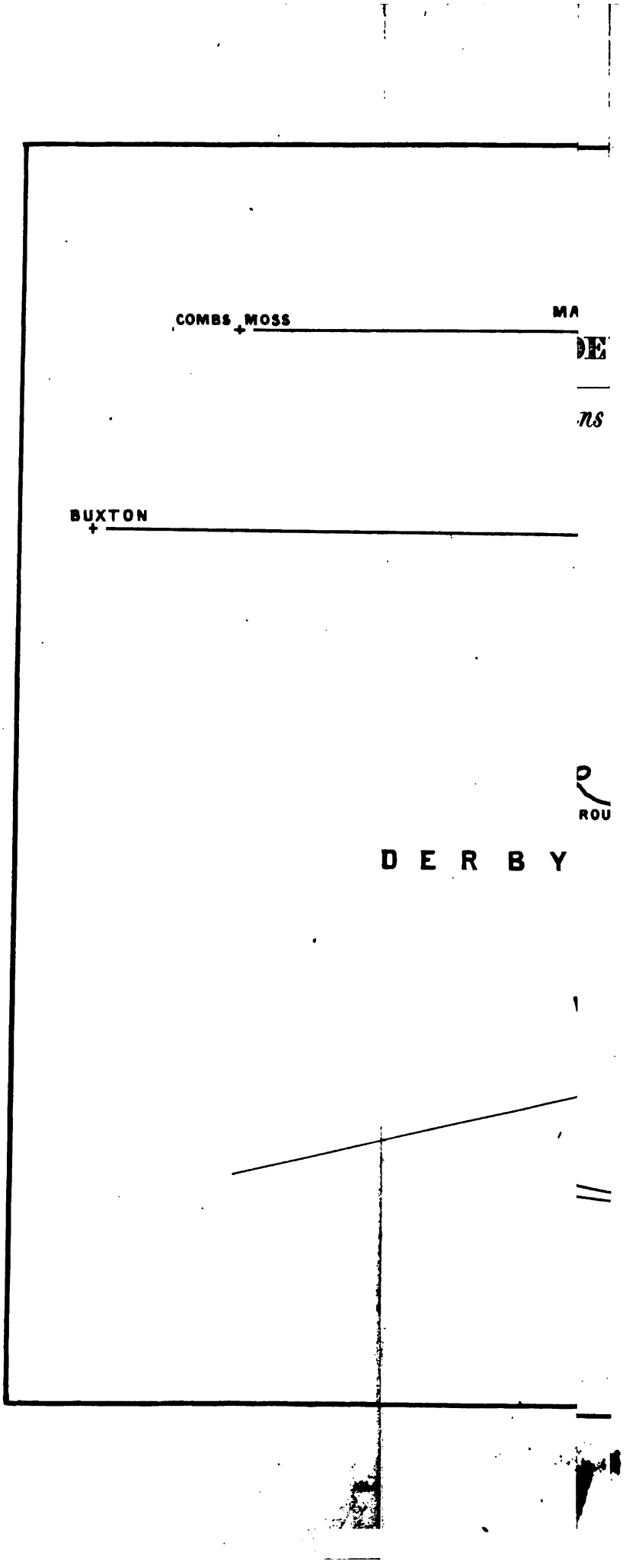
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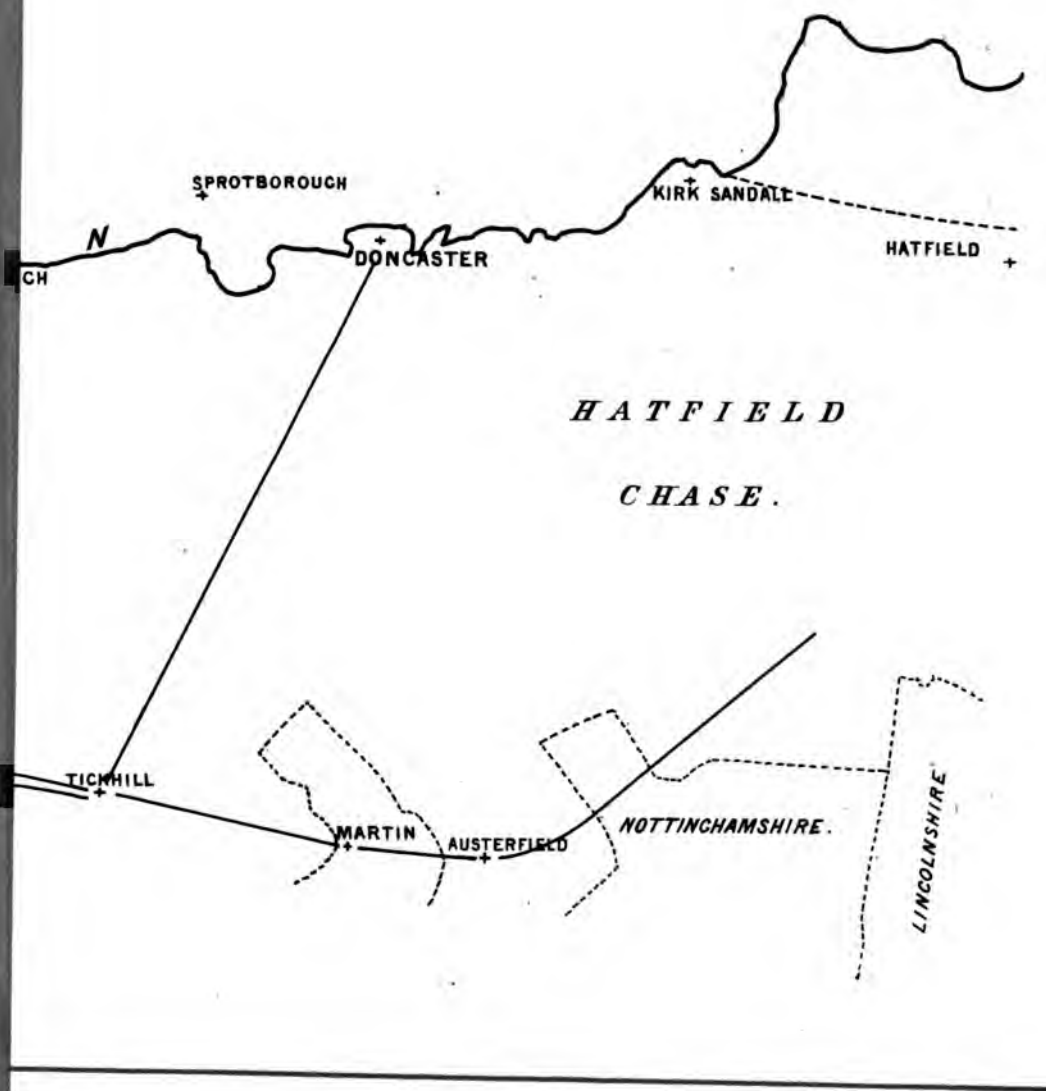
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XXV. *On the Southern Frontier Defences of the Brigantes, and the Northumbrians; with an explanatory Map. By* SAMUEL MITCHELL, ESQ., *Sheffield.*

THE BRIGANTES.

ATTENTION has been directed at different and distant intervals, and by various authors, to the extraordinary number of fortified places; or such, as from their still existent names, we may firmly presume to have been such, which line the valley of the river Don, on both sides of its course. Most particular notice has been called to some of them, and the wildest conjectures hazarded as to their object, the period of their construction, and the people to whom we owe their existence. Each military position has been taken, as it were, as an isolated point, without any connection with its neighbouring forts, and as being the stronghold of some independent predatory chief, occasionally at war with all around him. This may have been the case at some periods of our history, but I shall endeavour to shew, as briefly as possible, that these works, sometimes stupendous, bear a higher character, and possess a deeper interest than what has hitherto been ascribed to them, or than I have found to be contemplated by any antiquary who has previously approached the subject. My aim will be to shew that these defences are not attributable to one or two races of people, but possibly to three, four, or perhaps five, distinct nations, and at widely distant periods of time.

The line of the Don, or rather of the valley through which that river, with its tributaries, finds its way to the ocean, was undoubtedly the south-eastern boundary of the Brigantes,—the most powerful and warlike of the nations which the Romans found on their arrival in Britain, and one which occupied the greatest extent of territory. They spread from sea to sea, having the estuaries of the Mersey and Humber as their boundaries on the south, while the Tyne and the Solway protected them on the north. The Coittanni, or nation of the woods, were their south-eastern neighbours; and it is this people to which I shall have shortly to call more particular attention. The river Don certainly formed the boundary of the two Roman provinces of Maxima Cæsariensis and Flavia Cæsariensis, but I strongly incline to think

that the Brigantian frontier extended further south, and was probably identical with the present limits of the County of York, forming a delta or bastion, answering the same end as the rayon of a modern fortress, terminating only in the forest districts of Sherwood and Nottingham. My belief also is that the highlands, forming the Peak of Derbyshire, northward of Hope Dale, belonged to the Brigantes, partly from the character of the still existing earthworks, and mainly from the marked distinction in the character of the tumuli, and the modes of burial on the two sides of my imaginary line. This important tribe found their natural eastern defence to be the estuary of the Humber, the Abus of their Roman conquerors.

We have abundant evidence that the level of Hatfield Chase was covered with a dense forest, so far impenetrable, that after the vain effort to denude it of its timber, by the agency of the axe, and the application of fire to the roots of the trees, the bold experiment of diverting the channel of the river Don was resorted to by the Romans. This had the effect of submerging the whole district, and of driving from their stronghold the warlike people, who, as we may well imagine, were continually harassing, from such a safe retreat, the well-disciplined and skilful invaders of their ancient rights, and dearly cherished habitations. It is needless to do more than just to advert to the fact, that Roman coins and axes have been found in the Thorne and Hatfield wastes, at the foot of trees exhumed there, many of which also show the action of fire, as this subject was ably discussed in a paper by Mr. Wainwright nearly thirty years ago.

Following rapidly the course of the map westward, I think that the very imperfect works at Austerfield are British, though some parties have felt disposed to assign them to Ostorius, the Roman General, constructed by him on his first northern campaign, and before his occupation of Danum, or Doncaster, which place I may observe in passing, I believe also to have been a British fort. There is a regular chain of earthworks from Austerfield to the westward, which I deem to be all of British origin, and many of which admit of no further notice than just to point out their locality on the map. They are found at Marton, near Bawtry; Tickhill; Roche Abbey Leys; Laughton; Todwick; Beighton; Eckington, or Masbro'; Holmesfield; Carlswork; Hathersage; Hope; Mam-Tor; and Combes Moss,—and present on the map a pretty regular, though not a perfectly straight line. Many of these places

such as Tickhill, Laughton, Todwick, Masbro', &c., were occupied by Romans, Saxons, and Normans; but this does not at all militate against my assumption that they originally formed the southern defences of the Brigantian nation. I have no more doubt that the Wick Hill, or Tickhill, was occupied by the Saxons, than I can doubt that the Wicker at Sheffield was an adjunct to the Saxon Aula, or Castle of Earl Waltheof. Tickhill (as the town is at present called) is not named in Doomsday book, but we have no hesitation in the conclusion that the Norman surveyors have recorded it under the name of Dadesleia, which title is now lost, though the town boasted of its burgesses. Wick being the Saxon term for a fortified place, they naturally called it the Hill Fortress, near Dadesley, "t'Wick Hill"; and the thought will probably suggest itself to other minds, as well as mine, that this hill fort had existed long before the Saxon occupation of our island. Todwick sufficiently indicates what the Saxons thought of it. It was in their day the old Wick. The dialect of the country has corrupted its pronunciation. We have two remarkable instances of the substitution of Tod, Tad, or Toad, for old or auld. Tadcaster, (the Roman Calcaria,) is neither more or less than the old caster or castle. Todwick is the old town; Toad Hole, as at Darley in Derbyshire, is not the habitation of reptiles, but is the undoubted site of the old hall, one of the manors there being yet known as Darley Old Hall, or Over Hall. It is really "t'Auld Hall". The camp at Masbro' is called Dane Balk, but it is not therefore necessarily to be assigned to that people, as Mr. Worsaae, in his valuable work on the Danes and Northmen in these islands, clearly shews that most of the works commonly ascribed to the Danes, could never have been constructed by them, but that their name was at one time so dreaded, that anything of a warlike character was at once ascribed to them.

The rudest fortification on this line of defence is the Carlswork, near Hathersage; three of the sides are precipitous rock, yet further protected by a parapet of huge stones. The only accessible part is by a neck of land on the north, which is defended by a wall about nine feet high and three feet thick, consisting of three courses of very large stones, and others set obliquely endways on the top. At the foot of the hill are many British tumuli of the earliest date. King and others call the station on Mam-Tor, Roman, but I have no doubt of its being British; it, as well as the camp on Combes Moss, are exactly similar to the celebrated work called Burrinswark, in Scotland,

the Celtic origin of which is undoubted. I may remark, and it is most important to note, that all the places of defence which I have named or described have evidently been directed from their relative position, and other circumstances, to protect their occupants from southern attacks.

The second line of defence which our aborigines would select would be the river Don itself, commencing on the east with the almost impenetrable forest of Hatfield Chase, and terminating westward in the no less inaccessible mountains of the High Peak. We must not imagine the bed of this stream to be now the same as it was two thousand years ago. Part of its course would, as now, be enclosed by precipitous rocks, as at Sprotbro', Conisbro', and some other places. But of the greater part of the valley we have incontestible evidence that it was a vast swamp, if not bearing the character of a shallow lake, and totally impassable for carriages or any armed force, except at one or two particular points. Those points would be Doncaster, Conisbro', with Mexbro, Aldwark, (its name sufficiently denoting its extreme antiquity,) and the site of Sheffield Castle. We shall have further occasion to notice them. But there is a third and most important barrier of defence, which displays the great skill and strategetical talent of the warlike Brigantes, more than any other which I can ascribe to that people; which seems to have been constructed on a sudden emergency, and on an occasion of urgent necessity. I allude to the fine camp on the summit of Wincobank, and the fortified earthworks which are connected with it, both eastward and westward. This British fortress occupies the crown of a beautifully wooded hill, about two miles east from Sheffield, commanding most extensive views of the country on all sides, and being itself a most prominent object from every quarter. It has evidently been raised by the great throw, or fault, which here occurs in the coal formation. The form of the camp is nearly circular, enclosing with its immense vallum and ditch, with internal covered way, an area of several acres. On its north-west side, where the ground descends very abruptly, the vallum is imperfectly raised. Proceeding from this point to the eastward, runs an immense bank, partly natural, from the coal throw already named, of which the British have taken advantage, and artificial wherever the works required additional strength. An outward ditch of considerable depth has been excavated on the south side of this immense vallum. The antiquity of this rampart may be partially gathered from its being the boun-

dary of the two parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield for about a mile, till it crosses the Blackburn, when it enters the parish of Rotherham. Its course is then prominently visible to Kimberworth, Greasbro', the Upper Haugh, (in Rawmarsh,) Swinton Potteries,* and across the Dearne and Dove Canal, and the Midland Railway to Mexbrough, where it terminates in some rude earthworks, or loses itself in the marshes, which eighteen hundred years ago would extend thence to the foot of Conisbro' cliffs. It is now traceable at intervals the whole of the distance of five or six miles, but in many parts of its course, especially iu the meadow lands, the plough has so far obliterated it that an eye unpractised in such matters, would fail to discover its site. Its continuity for five or six miles cannot, however, be doubted.

To the westward of the Winco camp a similar rampart is visible, after the almost precipitous declivity to Grimesthorpe; it is prominent to the westward of the small brook which runs through Grimesthorpe, ascending the hill to a wood now called "Wilkinson Spring." where the vallum and ditch are almost as perfect as when they were first formed. At the back of a house called Woodside, the fortified bank takes a sharp turn towards Sheffield (still adopting the line of the coal throw,) and crowning the hill, having the military advantage of the most perfect view of the whole valley of the Don from Sheffield to Rotherham. The line of defence then follows the present course of the well-known "Occupation Road," which is in fact the ditch of the rampart; while the fields to the rear of the barrier yet shew (despite of ploughing) that they have been excavated with the double purpose of elevating the already sharp natural ridge, and to form a sort of covered way in the interior of the defensive earthworks. These works would follow the course of the present road, behind Hall Carr, or "Holm Ker" as it is more properly called in a deed of William de Lovetot, without date, but which may be assigned to the year 1,100, across the Burn Greave, along Tom

*A large deposit of Roman Silver Coins was found at Swinton in November, 1853, in digging for the foundations of a dwelling-house. There were, as I am informed, 500 to 600 of them, contained in a large earthern jar. Of thirty specimens which were submitted to my inspection, I found coins of Galba, Nerva, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Commodus, Severus, Geta, Julia (mother of Geta and wife of Severus,) and others, giving a range, as to date, from A.D. 68, to about 212. This hoard must have been buried after the latter period; and could have no connection with the early works of the Brigantes. They were found near the place where we may fairly suppose the Roman road from Ad Fines to Legeolium to have crossed the British fortification.

Cross Lane (which however in accordance with a former hypothesis must be translated the lane of the Holme Cross,) to the ford at Bridgehouses, where it crossed the Don, to, and by, the Mill Sands to Sheffield Castle. From this point there was a communication which I shall have occasion to mention hereafter, into the upper part of Derbyshire.

A word or two is necessary as to the meaning of the word "Winco," as applied to this "bank." I shall not pretend to any authoritative explanation, but I suggest that it is a compound of two well-known British words, Wen and Coed. Wen, with its variations of Ben, Pen, Win, &c., means a high hill or mountain, as Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Penyggent, Penmanmawr, Win Hill and others. Coed signifies a wood, and the combination of these terms would exactly suit the case before us. I did once incline to the idea that the name should be Wen Caer, the hill fortress or city; but the genius of the language is there against me. If the adjunct of Caer were used, it should be Caer Wen, and not Wen Caer. Thus, we have Caer Leol, Caer Conan, Caer Gwent, Caer Conway, &c., but the Caer never comes last. I think it is the Wen Coed, or Wooded Hill.

I cannot better illustrate my view of the period and object of the hasty formation of these defences, than by supposing a case.

About the year 60, when the southern parts of our island had been subdued, and pretty comfortably settled into the form of a Roman province under the name of Flavia Cæsariensis, the resolute Italians resolved to penetrate the land, till they attained the "Ultima Thule." The territory of the Brigantes stretched from sea to sea. They must be subjugated. They were quite aware of the fate of their southern compatriots, with whom they were yet in constant warlike broils. The Romans approach: they are determined to make the most vigorous stand, not aware that skill and discipline will always conquer reckless, disunited, though determined valour. They see their enemy on the southern banks of the Don, ready to cross at the only favourable point. To stem this inroad, they fortify the northern bank, taking all the advantages which the geological character of the country, and the woods and morasses, (such as the Red Marsh or the Raw Marsh,) presented to them—to impede their southern enemies; for it is a matter of the greatest importance to observe, that all these works indicate incontestibly that it was against a southern foe only that they were intended, or could be at all made operative.

These works were no doubt provided for the retreat of the native Brigantes, who were appointed to dispute the fords of Templebrough and Mexbrough:—from which they were at last dislodged by the Roman invincibles, the Legio Sexta Virtrix, who for three centuries afterwards had their head quarters at York. This was the last great contest for their original freedom which the Brigantes attempted.

The military points occupied by the Romans admit of very brief notice. The station of Danum, the present Doncaster, is too well known to be dwelt upon. The great road called the Ermyn Street, crosses the Don here, in its northward course to Isurium and Eboracum. A vicinal way doubtless connected it with the station of Templeborough, near Rotherham; to which the name of Morbium has been assigned, though the itinerary of Richard of Cirencester calls it "Ad Fines." May it not have been known by both names? Morbium being the proper title, its other appellation being suggested by its being on the boundary. We have two other instances of the kind at Altringham in Cheshire, and Bremetonacæ in Northumberland, both being placed on the respective frontiers. The Iknield street crossed the Don here in its course from Chesterfield (Lutudarum) and Castleford, (Legeolium.) The site of Templeborough having been subject to the plough, perhaps for the last thousand years, very few Roman remains have lately been discovered, though coins are occasionally disinterred, and I have part of a quern or hand mill, which was turned up a few years ago. A road led to the westward by way of Sheffield into North Derbyshire, and by the name of the "long causey," crossed the gritstone range called Stanedge, terminating at the nameless station of Brough, near Hope.

It has been conjectured that the parish church yard at Sheffield was also the site of a Roman camp, from the fact of its being bounded by "Campo Lane," and of Roman funereal remains having been found in Bank Street.

In 1826, a considerable deposit of coins of this people was dug up at Crookes Moor, close to where the causeway must have passed.

There are three large tumuli adjoining this road on Lodge Moor; at a very short distance from which, on "The Lawns," the celebrated manumission tables were discovered in 1761. Many interesting relics of the Romans have been found at Brough, from which a road called "Bathom Gate" proceeds south-west to Buxton, the Aquis of Ravennas; and another way called

the Doctor's Gate, brings you to Melandra Castle, in Glossop, and thence to Manchester.

THE NORTHUMBRIANS.

In the distribution of England amongst the states of the Heptarchy, the two adjoining kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia appear to have abandoned the Roman plan, and to have reverted in a great measure to the original Brigantian line, the outposts being Heathfield, (Hatfield,) Doncaster, Tickhill, Laughton, Todwick, Sheffield, and Bradfield,; but the towns with the affix of bro', boro', or borgh, (which all signify a fortified place,) situate near the Don, both north and south, plainly indicate that there was a second line of defence, of which that stream was the main stay. Thus, proceeding west from Doncaster, we have Spotbro,' commanding the precipitous banks of the river; next is Conisbro', which from its name. I should conclude was, occasionally at least, a royal residence. The terrier, if I may so call it, of its dependencies, as described in Doomsday Book, shews that it held sway over an extent of territory, south of the Don, which might well be considered as a royal Saxon demesne. A church with its priest is described as existing in the conqueror's reign, but we have never heard of any earthworks at Masbro', but at Greasbro' and Upper Haugh in Rawmarsh, both on the Roman ridge, are remains of British castramentation which would be occupied by our Saxon or Northumbrian ancestors, as well as the Roman camp at Templeborough on the south bank of the river.

The Castle Hill at Escafeld or Sheffield, would be the next Saxon fortress. It is mentioned in Doomsday Book as the Aula of Earl Waltheof.

It does not appear that there was any other important defence of the Northumbrian frontier, till we come to Bradfield, which deserves a particular notice. No mention of a castle of the existence of which, at that period there can be no doubt, is found in Doomsday Book, but this is by no means an uncommon omission in the Norman survey. The castles at Doncaster, Tickhill, Nottingham, the Peak, and multitudes of others were all in existence at this time, but are never named. We are only incidentally made aware of the castle in "Pechefers," from the fact of the lands of the "castle" being surveyed and taxed.

I must not weary the reader with minute descriptions of the earthworks here, or at any other place, but merely remark that I believe this to have been, like others, a British fort, to which the Saxons and Normans made extensive and valuable additions.

Mexbro' Castle Hill on the north bank of the Don, was British, but the Saxons improved it and altered its character. I pass by Thriberg and Aldwark, near the former of which are traces of a rectangular camp, and the name of Aldwark seems sufficiently to indicate its purpose.

At the western extremity of the Yorkshire frontier of Northumbria and Mercia, stands the yet noble and unmutilated Saxon fortress called "Bailey Hill," close to the village and church of Bradfield, at the verge of the mountain range of the English Appenines, and in a position, which at the time of its construction, may be fairly supposed to have been the "Ultima Thule" of civilization in this quarter. I advisedly call it Saxon, although the Rev. John Watson, in a letter read before the Society of Antiquaries, May 3rd, 1776, ascribes it to the Danes, but I have already alluded to the propensity to give to the Danes a credit for that which did not belong to them. The name "Bailey," or "Bail," yet so familiarly applied to it, is in itself some evidence that it existed before the incursion of the Jutes, Normans, or Danes, but the form of defence, so closely allied to that of other forts, which are undoubtedly Saxon, shew most clearly to what people we must assign these earthworks; for any buildings of stone which may, and must have, existed, have entirely disappeared. All the adjuncts to this fortress are Saxon. It was an important post in a wild mountainous district: its communications with "Escafeld" must be maintained; its surprise from North Derbyshire marauders must be provided against. To this end we find, as we might fairly look for, extraordinary strategic caution against sudder assaults, either from the east, or from the west. On the east the communication is kept up by the Castle Hill, which overlooks the vale of Loxley as far as Crookes, whence a beacon-message might be instantly conveyed to Sheffield. The Castle Hill overlooks a tract of country, which the peculiar position of the Bailey Hill cannot command, and therefore the necessity for its construction arose. It also affords a better view through Bradfield dale, into the Peak of Derbyshire, and would control any irruption from that side.

But if I am right in my conjecture, that the "Bardike," situate about a

mile west from Bailey Hill, and visible from that fort, and another smaller barrier, or what is called "The Side," immediately above the hall at Broomhead, about two miles from Bailey Hill, are to be considered as outposts of that important station, it follows, as the faces of these huge ramparts are northward and westward, that there was a turbulent and warlike population among the westward hills, which required the constant and unceasing vigilance of the Saxon authorities to curb, and keep in proper order. The rampart on "The Side" is not of great elevation; but it crowns a hill which it would be difficult to storm, from the natural declivity of the ground. The Bar-dike is more important; where it is perfect, it is at this day at least thirty feet in height,—its face being toward the Western Moorland Hills. It stretches for about a quarter of a mile across the narrowest part of the mountain isthmus of the valleys of the Agden and the Ewden, which being interpreted, indicates the dens or fastnesses of the oak and the yew, for the growth of which trees they are each of them eminently celebrated. The extremities of the Bardike are precipitous. The north-west dips suddenly into the vale of oaks; the north-east point terminates in the vale of the yews, in deep broken ground called the Canyer, or Kenhere Hills, of such a singular character that it would be at first sight difficult to say whether they were natural or artificial. There is now no doubt of their being natural; though Mr. Watson would incline us to think that from the *Saxon* name, this had been the battle field and the burial place of kings. Having described its adjuncts, I proceed to a brief survey of the fortress, which I consider to be as good a specimen as can be now found of Saxon castramentation; certainly not altered since Watson noticed it eighty years ago, and probably very little changed since its abandonment as a military post. In my remarks upon it, I may therefore follow, with slight variations, his description of the place. It is close to the western part of the churchyard at Bradfield, being defended on the east by a huge vallum, with a ditch, for about one hundred and ten yards in length; the ascent from the outer-side being eighteen yards, by eight yards, from the internal area,—towards the keep of the castle the internal ascent is twelve yards; the area is about three acres. The only entrance is from the south, by a very narrow aperture, between the vallum on the east, and a precipitous rock, into Agden, on the west, which it would be almost impossible to scale; so that on that side there was no need

of defence. At the north-eastern extremity of this area is a huge conical mound, separated from the rest of the camp by a ditch, about ten yards wide. This was the keep. The mound of the keep is about one hundred and seventy-four yards in circumference at the base, rising thirty-seven to forty yards to the apex, which is about twelve yards in diameter. It is very abrupt, and more dangerous in the descent than the ascent. I can only imagine a watchful party at the summit, to be subdued by famine and want of water; or an irresistible force of numbers clambering up its sides like bees. Coins have, as I am informed, been occasionally found in the internal area, but I have never been able to get hold of one. There are no traces of buildings within this camp. They have been long since removed, and their site is now sown with oat-corn. On the Castle Hill, on the east of Bradfield village, the foundations of buildings are still apparent.

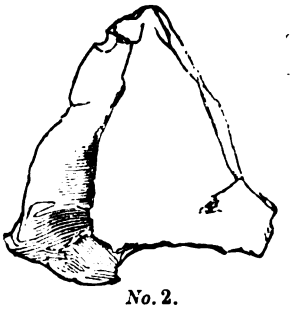
Since this account was written, another British camp, about sixty yards in diameter, has been discovered in the heart of the Great Roe wood, closing up the valley between Wincobank and Wilkinson Spring, commanding a view of both, with a facility of communication with each of those positions, having also a command of the great valley of the Don. The main ramparts here are toward the south, to the present height of thirty feet; and tend further to confirm the idea that they were erected to restrain the incursions of a southern foe only. They have evidently been thrown up on some sudden emergency, and not for permanent occupation or defence.

XXVI. *British Barrow at Wintringham. By* James Wardell, *Leeds.*

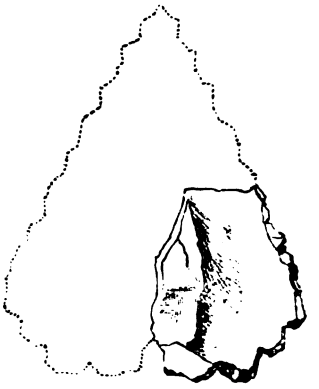
This Barrow was opened by me on the 25th of July, 1853; it is situate about 400 yards north of the one opened in the previous year (see page 57); it was about the same dimensions, with the exception of the height, which, owing to the frequent operations of the plough, had been reduced to about two feet only above the level of the ground. In the centre, a few human bones were found, consisting of those of an adult person, mixed with portions of the skull and some very small bones of an infant. Beneath these the soil bore strong marks of fire, and amongst which two flint arrow-heads were

found, of the rudest description, but of the same type as that discovered in the former Barrow (see woodcuts, Nos. 1 and 2), and two pieces of flint, both

No. 1.



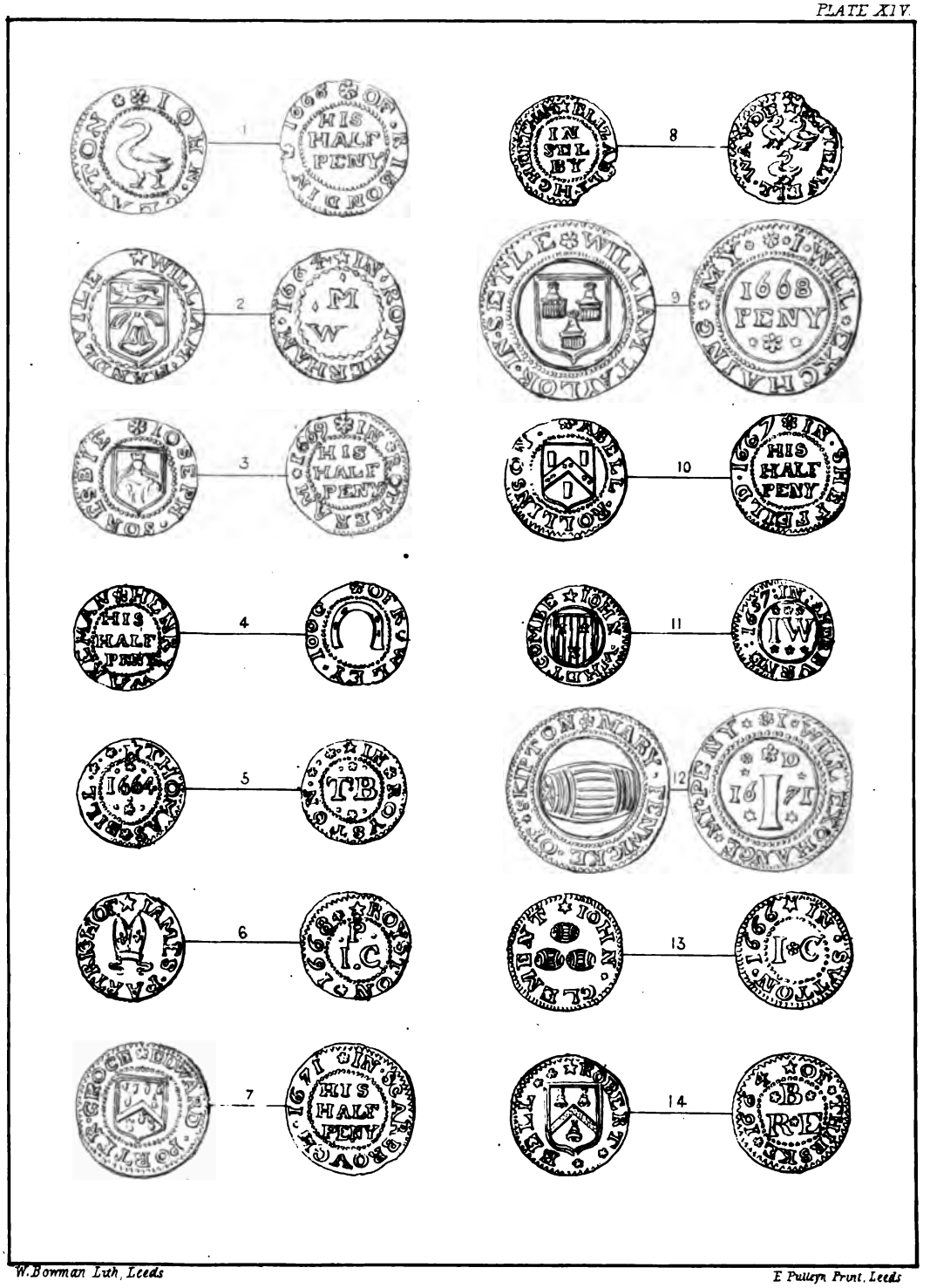
No. 2.



No. 3.

in a broken state, one of which (see woodcut, No. 3) had been, when entire, an arrow-head of the form shewn by the dotted lines, and the other (see woodcut, No. 4), from its finely serrated edge, perhaps a portion of a small saw. If a conjecture may be allowed, I should say that this Barrow was the last resting place of a female and her infant, most likely the wife and offspring of some chief; if this be so, the finding of the arrow-heads may excite surprise; but one of the most experienced Barrow diggers in this country (Thomas Bateman, Esq., in his "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," page 10,) states, that "women appear to have been initiated into the use of flint weapons, if we may judge from the contents of their sepulchres." About six feet eastward from these remains was found an urn, but which was broken in pieces by one of the workmen unfortunately striking his pick through it; as many fragments as could be found, were however carefully collected, and which, when put together, shew it to have been about five inches in height, and six inches in diameter at the top, and of the form represented by the annexed woodcut; it had been highly ornamented, and when complete, of very graceful form. I think it is possible that this urn may have appertained to a later interment, than that in connection with the rude flint weapons previously described, and with this view I caused the excavation to be considerably enlarged, in the hope of finding other deposits, but without success. It may be remarked that the woodcuts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are of the same size as the originals.

No. 4.



W. Bowman Luh, Leeds

E Pullein Print, Leeds

Yorkshire Tradesmens Tokens 17th Century.

XXVII. *A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century, relating to Yorkshire, continued.* By JAMES WARDELL, *Leeds.*

RIPON.

235. O. STEPHEN . PARVING * HIS HALFE PENNY .
R. OF . RIPPON * * * * *In the Field.* S P E . 1667 .

236. O. LANCELOT . WILLIAMSON * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . RIPPON . GROCER : * *In the Field.* 1666 .

RIPPONDEN.

237. O. IOHN * CLAYTON * * * *A Swan.*
R. OF * RIBONDIN * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 1.)

ROBINHOOD'S BAY.

238. O. ROGER . DICKINSON * *Two Archers; one fitting an arrow to his bow.*
R. OF . ROBINHOOD . BAY * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . 1669 * [*Heart.*]

ROTHERHAM.

239. O. T.L . OF ROTHERHAM * *The Initials in the Field.*
R. IN . YORKSHIRE * * *In the Field.* T. L.

240. O. WILLIAM . MANDEVILE * * *The Merchant Tailors' Arms.*
R. IN . ROTHERHAM . 1664 * * *In the Field.* W M — (*Pl. XIV, Fig* 2.)

241. O. W.S. . OF . ROTHERHAM. *The Initials in the Field.*
R. IN . YORKSHIRE. *In the Field.* T. L.

242. O. IOSEPH * SORESBIE * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN * ROTHERHAM * 1669 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 3.)

ROWLEY.

243. O. WILLIAM RVSSELL * * OF * * ROWLEY * *In four lines across the Field.*
R. HIS HALF PENY * W * R * 1667. *In four lines across the Field.*

244. O. HENRY . WAKEMAN * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. OF . ROWLEY . 1666 * *A Horse Shoe.* (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 4.)

ROYSTON.

245. O. THOMAS * BILL * * . * . * *In the Field.* 1664.
R. IN * ROYSTON * : * : * *In the Field.* T. B. (*Pl. XIV, Fig* 5.)

246. O. EDWARD . CROVCH * *A Stick of Candles.*
R. IN . ROYSTON . : . * *In the Field.* E C A .

247. O. RICHARD . GODFREE * *A Man making Candles.*
R. IN . ROYSTON * * * *In the Field.* R C E .

248. O. THOMAS * GODFREY * *A Sugar Loaf.*
R. OF * ROYSTON * CHANDLER * *In the Field.* T . G .

249. O. IAMES . PARTRICH . OF * *A Mitre.*
R. ROOYSTON . VINTNER * *In the Field.* I P C .

250. O. IAMES . PARTRICH . OF * *A Mitre.*
R. ROYSTON . . 1668 * *In the Field.* I P C . *(Pl. XIV, Fig. 6.)*

SOARBOROUGH.

251. O. PETER . HODGSON . OF : * *The Salter's Arms.*
R. SCARBROVGH . 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

252. O. EDWARD . PORTER . GROCE . *The Grocer's Arms.*
R. IN . SCARBROVGH . 1671 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *(Pl. XIV, Fig. 7.)*

SEDBERGH.

253. O. NICHOLAS : CORNEY . IN . SEDBERGH * *A Turk's Head.*
R. HIS . PENNY * 1672 . * *In the Field.* N C W .

254. O. * * * *Tho* : *Shaw* * & * *Nicho* : *Corney* * * * *In three lines across the Field.*
R. * 71 * *Sedbergh* * * *Halfe* : *Peny* . 16* *In four lines across the Field.*

SELBY.

255. O. CHRISTOPHER * BACON . . . * *In the Field.* AND IOHN PARR : OTT .
R. OF * SELBY * 1669 . : . * *In the Field.* THEIR HALF PENY.

256. O. CHRISTO * BACON * * *In the Field.* SELBYE *
R. IOHN . PARRATT * *The Grocers' Arms.*

257. O. ELIZABETH . CHEETHAM * *In the Field.* IN . SEL . BY .
R. KETTELWELL . WAYDE * *The Abbey Arms.* *(Pl. XIV, Fig. 8.)*

258. O. BENIAMIN * WAYD . . * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN ·:· SELBY ·:· * * *Three Crowns, one and two.*

SETTLE.

259. O. WILLIAM . TAYLOR . IN . SETTLE * *The Drapers' Arms.*
R. I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY . * *In the Field.* 1668 . PENNY. *(Pl. XIV, Fig. 9.)*

SHEFFIELD.

260. O. SAMVELL . BARLOW ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . SHEFFEILD . 1664 . ✱ *In the Field.* S . B .

261. O. ROBERT . BOVGHTON . ✱ *In the Field.* R $\frac{B}{M}$
R. IN . SHEFFEILD . 1663 ✱ *The King's Head.*

262. O. ROBERT . BOVGHTON ✱ *In the Field.* HIS . PENNY. R $\frac{B}{M}$
R. IN . SHEFFEILD . 1668 ✱ *The King's Head.*

263. O. STEPHEN ✱ BRIGHT ✱ ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .
R. OF ✱ SHEFFEILD ✱ 1667 ✱ S . B . *divided by a true lover's knot, bearing three roses.*

264. O. . . . . BROADBENT .
R.

265. O. *Josepe Butler Draper* ✱ *In three lines across the Field.*
R. *In Seffeild his halfe Peny* . 1668 ✱ *In four lines across the Field.* [*Heart.*]

266. O. WILLIAM . COOKE ✱ ✱ *The Drapers' Arms.*
R. BRITLAND . IN . SHEFFILD ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*

267. O. ROBERT . DOWNES .
R.

268. O. GILBERT . HOLDSWORTH ✱ *The Apothecaries' Arms.*
R. IN . SHEFFIELD ✱ 1670 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

269. O. RICH . IBOTSON . AND . ABELL ✱ *The Ironmongers' Arms.*
R. ROLLINSON . OF . SHEFFEILD ✱ *In the Field.* THEIR HALF PENY .

270. O. ROBERT . MADEN . 1670 ✱ *The Ironmongers' Arms.*
R. IN . SHEFFEILD ✱ ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

271. O. . . . . RAMSKER
R.

272. O. ABELL . ROLLINSON . ✱ *The Ironmongers' Arms.*
R. IN . SHEFFEILD . 1667 ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 10.)

273. O. IAMES . TAYLOR .
R.

274. O. BOAZ ✱ WARREN ✱ *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY.
R. IN ✱ SHEFFEILD ✱ *The Grocers' Arms.*

275. O. ZACHARY . WILSON .
R. LIONEL . REVEL .

SHERBURN.

276. O. IOHN : WHETCOMBE ✱ *The Arms of the Whetcombe Family.*
R. IN : SHERBVRNE : 1657 : *In the Field.* I. W : (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 11.)

SKIPTON.

277. O. RICHARD . DIXON . : . *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .
R. OF . SKIPTON . 1668 . *In the Field.* R $^{D}_{.}$ R .

278. O. MARY . FENWICKE . OF . SKIPTON . *A Tun.*
R. I . WILL . EXCHANGE . MY . PENY . *In the Field.* 16 1D 71 . (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 12.)

279. O. ROBERT . LVND . GROCER . *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . SKIPTON . 1666 . . *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

SLAITHWAITE.

280. O. IOHN . DYSON .
R.

SOUTH.

281. O. SAMVELL . THOROLD . *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . SOVTH . 1668 . *In the Field.* S. T .

STAINLAND.

282. O. IOHN . GERSED . IN . STAINLAND : *A Horse prancing.*
R. IN . YORKSHIRE . HIS . HALF . . PENY . *In the Field.* I. G. *divided by a true lovers' knot, surmounted by three roses.*

283. O. HVGH . RAMSDEN . IN *A full blown rose, seeded.*
R. STAINLAND . 1670 . *In the Field.* HIS PENNY .

SUTTON.

284. O. IOHN . BVRKHVRST . *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . SVTTON . 1657 . *In the Field.* I . B .

285. O. JOHN . CLEMENT . *The Vintners' Arms.*
R. IN . SVTTON . 1666 . *In the Field.* I. C. (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 13.)

THIRSK.

286. O. ROBERT . BELL . . . *The Arms of the Bell Family.*
R. OF . THIRSKE . 1664 *In the Field.* R $^{B}_{.}$ E . (*Pl. XIV, Fig.* 14.)

287. O. IOHN . PAIGE . IN . *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. THIRSKE . 1668 . *In the Field.* I $^{P}_{.}$ C .

TICKHILL.

288. O. THOMAS . TVRNELL .
R.

PART VI.

RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSES,

OR

Remains of Antiquity,

RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF

York.

Illustrated by Plates and Woodcuts.

BY

WILLIAM BOWMAN,

Antiquarian Traditionist,

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL LOCAL ANTIQUARIES.

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CHEE AND CLARK, PRINTERS, BRIGGATE.
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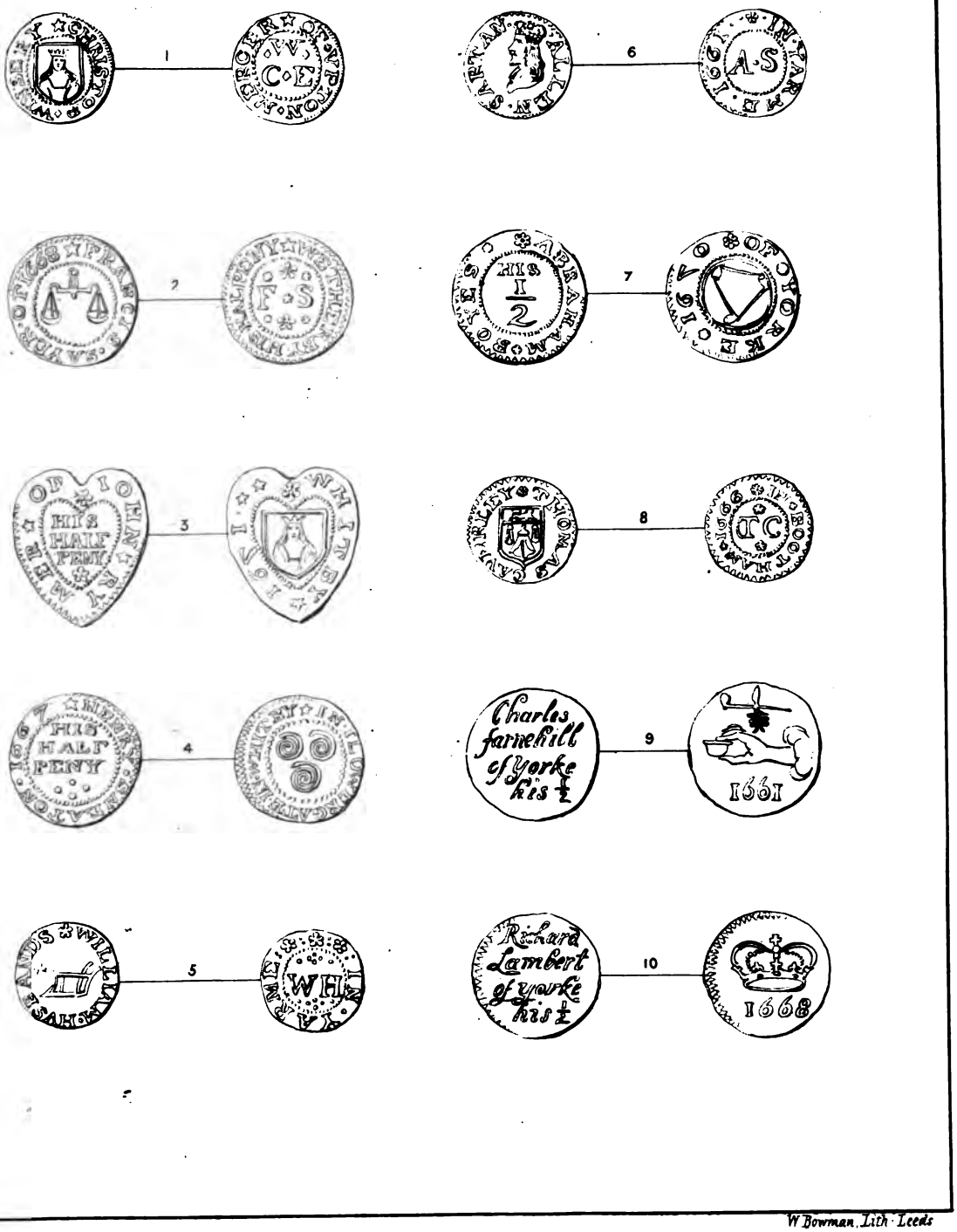


W Bowman, Lith · Leeds

Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens.– 17th Century.

THORNBOROUGH.

289. O. EDWARD * PVRSSELL * *In the Field.* E . P . 1668 .
R. OF . THORNBOROVGH * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .

THRESHFIELD.

290. O. IOHN * HEWITT * OF * 1668 . * *A Coat of Arms.*
R. THRESHFIELD . MERCHANT * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENNY. *around a monogram composed of the letters I. H. T, surmounted by the figure* 4.

TOWTON.

291. O. IAMES * DAGGARY . * $\frac{1D}{2}$. *A Dagger.*
R. IN * NORTH . TOWTON * *In the Field.* I $\frac{D}{E}$.

UPTON.

292. O. CHRISTOP • WINBERY • *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. OF • VPTON • MERCER • *In the Field.* C $\frac{W}{E}$ *(Pl. XV, Fig.* 1.*)*

WAKEFIELD.

293. O. THO . CHERRIEHOLME * *The Apothecaries' Arms.*
R. IN . WAKEFEILD • *In the Field.* T $\frac{C}{S}$.

294. O. IONAS * DEANE * 1669 * *The Grocers' Arms within a border of leaves.*
R. OF • WAKEFEILD • *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY • *within a border of leaves.*

295. O. IOHN . DIXON . : . * *A Garland of Flowers.*
R. OF . WAKEFEILD • 1666 • *In the Field.* I . D . *divided by a true lover's knot.*

296. O. IOHN . NAYLOR . GROCER * *A Soldier on horseback with his sword drawn.*
R. IN . WAKFEILD . 64 * *In the Field.* I $\frac{N}{M}$.

WEST WITTON.

297. O. HENRY . KING . 1667 * *The Dyers' Arms.*
R. OF . WEST . WITTON : * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

WETHERBY.

298. O. FRANCIS : SAYER . OF . 1668 . * *A pair of Scales.*
R. WETHERBY . HIS HALPENY * *In the Field.* F. S. *(Pl. XV, Fig.* 2.*)*

299. O. LAWRENCE . WILSON . HIS . HALFE * *The Blacksmiths' Arms.*
R. PENNY . OF WEATHERBE . 1667. * *In the Field.* L.W :

WHITBY.

300. O. WILLIAM . HARRISON * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. MERCER . IN . WHITBYE . 1669 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

301. O. IOHN . HIRD . IN . WHITBY * *The Vintners' Arms.*
R. GOD . SAVE . THE KING : * *In the Field.* I H E .

302. O. WILLIAM . LOTHERINGTON * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. *
R. IN . WHITBY * 1669 * *In the Field.* W L E .

303. O. JOHN * RYMER * OF * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY *
R. WHITBY * 1671 * * * *The Mercers' Arms.* [*Heart.*] (*Pl. XV, Fig.* 3.)

304. O. HENRY . SNEATON . 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. IN . FLOWER . GATE . IN . WHITBY * *The Abbey Arms.* (*Pl. XV, Fig.* 4.)

YARM.

305. O. WILLIAM . HVSBANDS * *A Plough.*
R. IN . YARME : * : * : * *In the Field.* W . H . (*Pl. XV, Fig.* 5.)

306. O. THOMAS . PARKINSON * *In the Field.* IN . YARM.
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING * *The King's Head.*

307. O. ALLEN . SARTAN . *The King's Head.*
R. IN . YARME . 1661 . : . *In the Field.* A. S. (*Pl. XV, Fig.* 6.)

YORK.

308. O. THO. ALLOTT . IN . THVRSDAY . * *A Griffin.*
R. MARKETT . IN . YORKE * * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . 1668 .

309. O. HENERY . ARMISTEAD . OF . THE . : . * *The Skinners' Arms.*
R. CITTY . OF . YORKE . SKINNER . : . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . 1666.

310. O. WILLIAM * BARROW * *In the Field.* HIS . HALF . PENY.
R. IN * YORKE * 1671 * *The Grocers' Arms.*

311. O. WILLIAM * BELL * GROCER * *In the Field.* 1665 .
R. OF YORK * HIS * HALF * PENY * *In the Field.* W. B.

312. O. ROBERT . BENSON : * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. IN . YORKE . 1667 * *The Mercers' Arms, between the letters* R B I .

313. O. CHARLES . BLANCHARD . AT . THE . * *A Boy seated on a Barrel.*
R. IN . YORKE . HIS . HALF . PENY . * *In the Field.* 1666 .

314. O. RICH . BOOTH . YE . GOLDEN * *A Fleece.*
R. IN . THE . CITTY . OF . YORK * *In the Field.* R B M .

315. O. RICH . BOOTH . AT . THE . GOLDEN : *A Fleece.*
R. FLEECE . IN . YE . CITTY . OF . YORKE . *In the Field.* HIS ½ . R B M

316. O. ALLICE . BOVLTON * * * *A Tower.*
R. OF . YORKE . 1671 * *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY .

317. O. ABRAHAM OYES * *In the Field* . HIS ½ .
R. OF * YORKE * 1670 * *A Triangle formed of three Tobacco Pipes, with a pellet in the centre. (Pl. XV, Fig. 7.)*

318. O. FRAN . BRAY . HIS . HALFE . PENY * *A Globe.*
R. YE . GLOBE . IN * YORKE . : . *In the Field.* 1666 .

319. O. THOMAS . BROWNE . OF YORKE * *The City Arms.*
R. GROCER . HIS . HALF . PENY * *The Grocer's Arms.*

320. O. THE . CASTEL . TAVERN * *A Tower.*
R. AT . THE . POSTORN . GATE * *In the Field.* W . M .

321. O. IAMES . CAVTON . MARRINE * *An Anchor.*
R. IN . YORKE * 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY. I C M .

322. O. IOHN . CAVTON .
R.

323. O. THOMAS * CAVERLEY * *The Merchant Tailors' Arms.*
R. IN * BOOTHAM * 1666 * *In the Field.* T . C . *(Pl. XV, Fig. 8.)*

324. O. THO : CORNWEL . GROCER . *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . MIDLEGATE . YORKE : *In the Field.* . T C E . *the middle letter inverted.*

325. O. WILLIAM * COWPLAND * *A Lion rampant.*
R. IN * YORKE * 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

326. O. *Thomas Cundell of Yorke his ½ . In four lines across the Field.*
R. *A Swan with wings expanded.*

327. O. *Charles Farnehill of Yorke his ½ . In four lines across the Field.*
R. *Implements for Bleeding, and a hand holding a Cup.* 1669. *(Pl. XV, Fig 9.)*

328. O. ROBERT . GARDNER . OF . YE . * *A Swan.*
R. CITTY . OF . YORKE . 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .

329. O. WILL : GARNETT . HIS . HALF . PENY * *A Cows' Head, couped.*
R. GIRDLER . OF YORK . 1670 * *The Girdlers' Arms.*

330. O. FRANCIS . HALL OF . YORKE * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE . PENY . F . H .
R. WEAVER * 1666 . SILKE * *The Weavers' Arms.*

331. O. *John Hoopes of Yorke his ½ In four lines across the Field.*
R. *A Tree, with three Crowns amongst the branches,* 1668.

332. O. MATHEW . HOTHAM . DRAPER . IN . YORKE . *In five lines across the Field.*
R. *The Drapers' Arms.*

333. O. THOMAS . HVRST . PINER . IN * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. YORKE . HIS . HALF . PENY . 66 * *In the Field.* T. H.

334. O. THOMAS . HVRST : PINER * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . YORKE . 1666 . * *In the Field.* T. H.

335. O. ROBERT * HVNTER * OF * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY.
R. YORKE . 1.6.7.0 *. *. * *The Arms of the Hunter Family.*

336. O. GEORGE * HVTCHINSON * : * : * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY
R. OF * YORKE *. 1 . 6 . 6 . 9 . * *A bunch of Grapes.*

337. O. IOHN . HVTCHENSON * * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. OVS . BRIDG . PENY . IN . YORKE * *In the Field.* I $\overset{H}{.}$ A

338. O. IOHN * HVTCHENSON * 1666 * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . YORKE . HIS . HALF . PENY * *In the Field.* I $\overset{H}{.}$ A

339. O. RICHARD . HVTCHINSON .
R.

340. O. WILL : INMAN * GROCER * *In the Field.* 1666.
R. YORKE * HIS * HALFE * PENNY * *In the Field.* W. I.

341. O. CHARLES . IENKINSON * * *In the Field.* C $\overset{I}{.}$ A
R. THE . CITY . OF . YORKE * *The City Arms.*

342. O. IOHN . KETTLEWELL . OF . YORKE * *A Vase of Flowers.*
R. GLASSMAN . HIS . HALFE . PENY * *In the Field.* 1666.

343. O. *George Kighley Yorke his* $\frac{1}{2}$ - * *In four lines across the Field.*
R. *A Pegasus.* 1668 .

344. O. *Richard Lambert of Yorke his* $\frac{1}{2}$. *In four lines across the Field.*
R. *A Crown.* 1668 . *(Pl. XV, Fig.* 10.*)*

345. O. IAMES . LEECH * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. OF . YORKE . 1666 * *The Skinners' Arms.*

346. O. EDWARD LEGG . HIS HALFE PENNY . *In four lines across the Field.*
R. IN * YORKE * 1669 * *A Leg, booted and spurred.*

347. O. IOHN . LEGG . BAKER . OF YORKE * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY. 1667.
R. WITHOVT . BOTHAM . BARR . : . *The Bakers' Arms.*

348. O. THOMAS * LEGG * PINNER * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. IN * YORKE * 1665 * * * *In the Field.* T $\overset{L}{.}$ A .

349. O. IONAS . MASCALL . OF . YORKE * *A Man seated on a Bale smoking.*
R. IN . STONE . GATE . GROCER * *In the Field.* M . M .

350. O. WILLIAM . MANCKLINS . 66 * *The Skinners' Arms.*
R. ARTIZAN . SKINER . OF . YORKE * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .

351. O. IOHN * MOORE *: * : * : * *A Ship.*
R. IN * YORKE * 1666 * * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY

352. O. WILL . MOORE . IN . STONEGATE . TRVNKMAKER : HIS HALF PENY.. *In seven lines across the Field.*
R. YORKE , *between four Tobacco Pipes .*

353. O. CHRISTOPHER . MORLEY . OF * * * *The Rose and Crown .*
R. OVS . BRIDG . BARBER . IN . YORKE * *In the Field.* C M A . 1666 .

354. O. IOHN . ORTON . GIRDLER * *The Girdlers' Arms.*
R. IN . YORKE * 1666 . * * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .

355. O. IOHN . RAYSIN . IOYNER . IN * * *A Coat of Arms.*
R. YORCKE . HIS - HALFE . PENY . 1668 * *In the Field.* I R R .

356. O. IOHN . ROOME . OF . YORKE . 68 * A *Coat of Arms.*
R. CHANDLER . HIS . HALF . PENY * *In the Field.* I.R. *Divided by a true lovers' knot.*

357. O. PHILLIP . ROSENDALL * *Three Figures inspecting a Globe.*
R. IN . WATER . LANE . IN : YORK . *In the Fietd .* HIS HALF PENY.

358. O. *Samvell Saire of Yorke his* ½ . *In four lines across the Field.*
R. 1669 . *A Coat of Arms.*

359. O. IOHN . SHARP . IN . YE . CITTY * *A Lion rampant.*
R. OF . YORK , HIS . HALF . PENY * *A Swan,* 1669.

360. O. CHRISTOP : SIMPSON * *In the Field.* C S E .
R. BEARE . BREWER . IN . YORKE * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY.

361. O. ELIZ : SMITH * PINNER * *An embattled Bridge of Five circular Arches.*
R. OOSE . BRIDG . IN . YORKE * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.

362. O. GEORGE . STOCKTON . 1666 * *In the Field* . HIS HALFE PENY .
R. SILKWEAVER . IN . YORKE . * *In the Field.* G S M . *divided by a true lovers' knot.*

363. O. WILLIAM . TVRNBVLL . OF . YORK * *The Vintners' Arms.*
R. VINTNER . HIS . HALF . PENY * *A Mitre.*

364. O. *Thomas Walker Dier in Yorke his* ½ . *In Five lines across the Field.*
R. 1669 , *The Dyers' Arms.*

365. O. *Iohn . Waller . in . Yorke . Girdler.* ½ , *In Four lines across the Field.*
R. *A large Flower* . 1669 .

366. O. ROBERT . WASSE .
R.

367. O. DENNIS . WATERHOVSE * *Three Figures inspecting a Globe .*
R. MARRINER . IN . YORKE . 1667 * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY. D W E .

368. O. ROGER . WILBERFOSS . 1666 * *A Man's Hat, underneath* R.W.
R. IN . LOEOVSGATE . IN . YORKE * *In the Field .* HIS HALF PENY.

369. O. MARY . WIND . AT . YE . BELL * *A Bell*
R. IN . SPVRIERGATE . YORK * *In the Field.* HER HALF PENY . 1668.

370. O. WILL : WOOD . IN . YORKE . MVTISIO * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
R. PVNCHANELLA . *A figure of Punch .*

371. O. ROB . WRIGHT . HIS . HALFE . PENY . * *A Coat of Arms.*
R. IN . THE . CITY . OF . YORKE . * *In the Field.* R W M . 1668.

NOTE.—In addition to the Tokens contained in the foregoing Catalogue I have ascertained that others have been issued in the following places, but none of which have come to my hands to enable me to describe them.

GARGRAVE.	KIRKBY.	TANFIELD.
HALTON.	LUTTON.	WALTON.

XXVIII. *Roman Altar, found at Dunnington, near York.*

By WILLIAM PROCTOR, M.R.C.S., *York.*

THE accompanying woodcut represents an altar, which was found in the parish of Dunnington, distant about four miles from the City of York. It was discovered about a foot below the surface of the ground, on the south side of Dunnington Common, which connects the road from that village to Elvington, with that leading from the latter place to Grimston. The altar is about 14½ inches high, and 7 inches across the top, each way; it is of rude workmanship, and composed of sandstone, injured partly by time, but more by the hands of the finder. Round the upper part thereof was a fillet, or moulding, the character of which is sufficiently distinct; the top has the usual depression, the back and sides are plain and unsculptured, while the front is engraven with the sacrificial Phallus and Knife in relief, but with no inscription. In the adjoining field is a mound-like elevation,

in all probability much lower in height than it was originally; at the foot of which in the next field is a spring of excellent water. A few years ago some labourers were employed to open a marle pit close upon the spring, and when they had cleared away a foot or more of surface soil, came upon an ancient narrow causeway running in the direction of the place where the altar was found, it was roughly paved with large stones supported by, and flanked at the sides, by oak piles, very black and much decayed, but of which sufficient remained to shew that they had been large and substantial. It was about four feet broad, and was only paved for a few feet. No pottery or other remains have been found in the neighbourhood. It is more than probable that here has been placed an advanced post in connection with some important station in the neighbourhood. The spot itself is sufficiently elevated to afford an extensive view, giving just grounds for supposing that this hillock, whether artificial or not, might have performed the office of a speculatory mound over the surrounding flat and low country; there are, however, no remains of castramentation, but these may in the lapse of time have perished. This relic of Roman times was given to me by the Revd. William Lund, of Dunnington, and is now in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

XXIX. *British Remains on Baildon Common, Yorkshire.* *By* JAMES WARDELL, *Leeds.*

"And it came to pass on the morrow, that Balak took Balaam, and brought him up into the high places of Baal, that thence he might see the utmost *part* of the people."—*Numbers*, c. XXII. v. 41.

THE Township of Baildon, whose name signifies literally, *the hill of Baal*, is situate in the Parish of Otley, in the West-Riding of the County of York; the moor, or common, consists of a tract of land of considerable extent, one portion of which, rising in three successive ledges, or terraces, of considerable breadth, from the northern side of Airedale, has been denominated "a

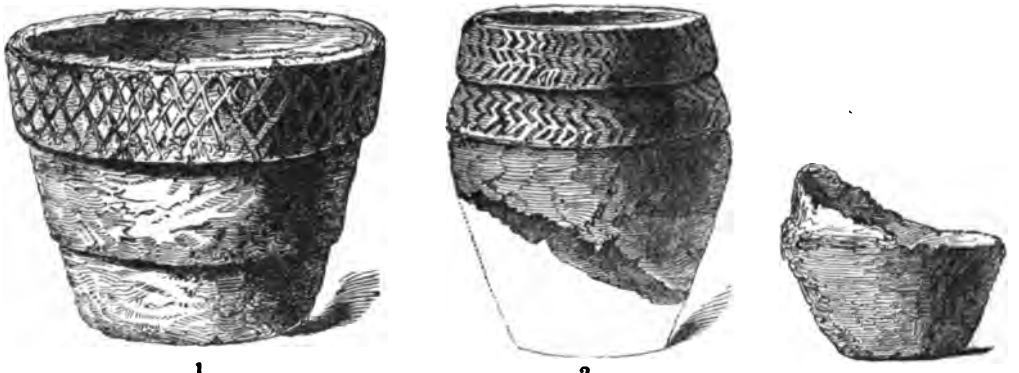
mountain in miniature," by the author of a very valuable letter on this subject, in the Archæologia, Vol. xxxi. The summit of this hill, (the altitude of which, according to the Ordnance survey, is 925 feet above the level of the sea,) expands considerably, and is called the "High Plain," from which a most extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. Such a site was not likely to be overlooked by those tribes who roamed over the wild district in which it was situate, and accordingly it was here that the sacred fire was kindled in honour of Baal, whose "high places" are so frequently mentioned in the holy scriptures, and whose worship, of which human sacrifices formed a part, was so repeatedly prohibited to the Israelites, under the most severe penalties. It is not, however, my intention, to enter into the origin and history of this idolatry, it is sufficient to state that it was introduced to this country by the Phœnicians, and that under several designations, the principal being that of *Bel*, or *Baal*, signifying *Lord*, and *Bealta*, *Lady*, the sun and moon, with all the host of Heaven, had religious adoration paid them.

This lofty and conspicuous hill would, therefore, be accounted a most sacred place, and as might be expected, there occur the traces of extensive earthworks, apparently so formed as to defend its approaches, but now too much defaced to be properly defined or understood. They however, shew such a careful and laborious system of defence, as I rarely remember to have seen in any other works of this description, and can be remembered to have been from four to five feet in height, and about eight feet in diameter at the base; they have with the other ancient remains on this common, been most correctly delineated on the Ordnance Maps, and on those accompanying the letter in the Archæologia.

The places of worship of the Britons were constructed of large blocks of unhewn stone, arranged in the form of a circle. I have carefully searched the summit of this "high place" of Baal, for any remains of this kind, but without success, and am therefore led to conclude that, owing to the circumstance of the stones which composed the circle, being found by the inhabitants of the township ready for use, they have been years ago broken up, and carried away, either for building purposes or the repairs of roads. The adjacent district resembles that surrounding the far-famed and extensive pagan temple on the plains of Salisbury, in abounding with the remains of

numerous Cairns and Barrows, where, in all probability repose the ashes of the priests connected with the place, and of those chiefs, or heads of tribes, who would naturally desire, and had power to obtain, interment near to its venerated site. Some of the sites of those ruined places of sepulture may yet be distinguished by their modern names of *Howden-Wood*, *Acre-Howe*, and *Rerehow-Cross*, the latter of which, appears from its designation to have borne either a memorial stone of this period, or a cross in mediæval times. *Pennythorne-Hill*, on the crest of which is an almost defaced circular earthwork, fifty feet in diameter, retains in some degree, its British name.

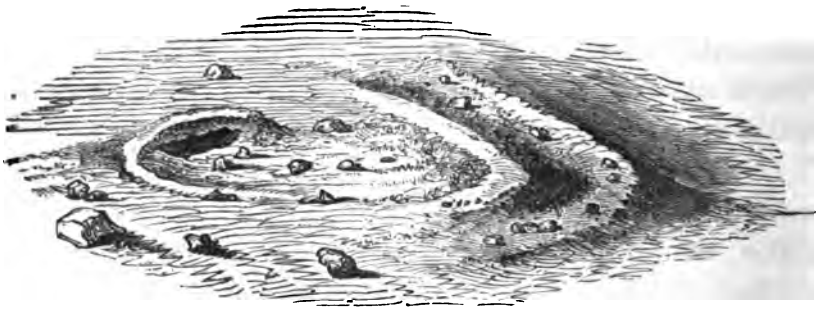
Under the direction of Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., of Bradford, two of those almost obliterated grave mounds have undergone a careful examination, the results of which are contained in the letter before referred to, and from which the following account is taken.



1. 2. 3.

The first excavation was made near to the centre of a circle composed of earth and stones, measuring fifty feet in diameter, and one hundred and fifty feet in circumference; after removing successive layers of peat earth and calliard boulders, at a depth of two feet from the surface of the ground, there was found, in connexion with the remains of a fire, a rude Urn of circular, or bowl shape, twelve inches in diameter, and about nine or ten inches in depth, ornamented on the upper part by incised lines, crossing each other at right angles, (*Fig.* 1.) It was in an upright position, and filled with calcined bones, ashes, and charcoal. The bones, some of which were tolerably perfect, were submitted to medical inspection, and pronounced to be those of a young subject, from nine to thirteen years of age.

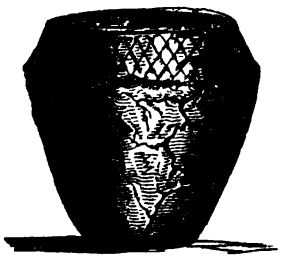
The next examination was made in an earthwork of very peculiar character, situate on the north side of the road which crosses the common, being the remains of a circle, composed of the same materials, and being of the same dimensions as the last, but bounded on the south and east sides thereof by a well defined entrenchment, the form of which will be better understood by a reference to the accompanying wood cut, which exhibits a perspective view of it. It is in the form of



an angle, or the corner of a paralellogram, and measures in length about eighty feet on the west side, and thirty-six feet on the south side; it consists of a fosse, with an agger on each side, the breadth of the fosse from the top of the inner agger, to that of the outer one, is about twenty-seven feet; the depth of the fosse, from the top of the agger is three feet four inches; the height of the inner and outer aggers is two feet four inches each; and the entire breadth, from the interior edge of the inner agger, to the exterior edge of the outer agger, is forty-five feet. Within the circle, the centre of which however had been previously disturbed, were found ashes, burnt bones, and charcoal, together with a broken Urn; (*Fig.* 2.) At a short distance from these remains, and at a depth of two feet from the surface, was found another broken Urn, which, when entire, had been about seven inches in diameter, and about nine or ten inches in depth, (*Fig.* 3); it was in an inverted position, ornamented with zig-zag lines, and contained similar remains to the last, amongst which was a flint arrow-head, represented by the annexed woodcut, of the same size as the original. I do not recollect ever seeing an earthwork of so singular a character as this; it was doubtless the place of sepulture of some family of consequence in their day and generation, perhaps of the High-Priest of the district, and that it had been origi-

nally intended to carry the fosse, with its accompanying aggers, round the entire circle, so as effectually to defend it from intrusion, or desecration.

Mr. Hailstone does not appear to have made any further examinations, but one casually made, by two visitors to the common, in a cairn almost reduced to the level of the surrounding ground, came to my knowledge. After removing the stones for about a foot in depth, there was found a small quantity of ashes, charcoal, and calcined bones, apparently those of a young female, amongst which lay the remains of a red earthenware Urn, which, judging from the fragments, had, when entire, been about four inches in diameter at the top; about six or eight inches in depth, and of the form represented by the annexed woodcut. These time-worn fragments subsequently came into my possession, and several of them which had formed the rim were ornamented on the outside after the manner of the period. This Urn, together with those found by Mr. Hailstone, had most likely been broken by the labourers when removing the stones which composed the cairns, for the purpose of repairing the roads, as has been the case with all the other remains of antiquity on the moor.



This latter examination was attended by a circumstance not soon to be forgotten by the persons engaged therein; they had almost reached the place where the broken Urn and bones were deposited, when at once, such a fearful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain came on, that they were not only considerably alarmed, but were actually driven from the common, to seek shelter in the village. This incident will remind the reader of the well known, yet awful instance of this description attendant upon the opening of a British Barrow, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.; the Revd. W. L. Bowles and others; which occasioned the composing, by the latter gentleman, of that most beautiful and highly-descriptive poem, the "Plaint of the Mighty Dead of Old."* Numerous instances of this kind are to be found in the records of Barrow digging, some of which are curious, as tending to shew the feelings of veneration with which those primitive sepulchres are regarded by the country people. At the opening of a British Tumulus in Berkshire, by Messrs. Henry and Charles Long, the work was impeded by a violent thun-

* Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire. Vol. I. p. 239.

derstorm, which was regarded as in some manner caused by their sacriligious undertaking to disturb the dead; one of the workmen left in consequence, and much alarm prevailed. It was reported that an attempt had been made twenty years previously, by night, to open the mound in search of treasure, but that the attempt had been frustrated by the occurrence of a similar storm.* W. Haslam, Esq., in his account of Monumental and Wayside Crosses in Cornwall, states, that those researches are very frequently attended with sudden and violent tempests. He quotes an event of this nature from an old author, who says "Whether this proceedith from a naturall accident, or a working of the divell, I will not undertake to define,"† and himself states, in a note appended thereto, that there are many well attested accounts of Barrow hunters being thus overtaken in the midst of their spoil, and deservedly drenched, if not terrified. Let philosophers account for this 'chaunce' as they may, I propose to relate only what I believe to have happened in very many cases."

In addition to the remains of antiquity on this common before described, I have observed a number of singular looking pits, of considerable width at the top, but gradually tapering to a point at the bottom, similar to an inverted cone, their average depth being about ten feet. It has occurred to me that those pits have been dwelling-places of the period, probably of the Priests who officiated at this shrine of pagan idolatry, and their attendants. They are chiefly scattered at irregular distances along the north-eastern side of the hill, so as to derive the greatest possible amount of shelter from the westerly winds, which generally prevail here, and at times with considerable violence, for the greatest portion of the year, but there are a few on the summit, and on the plain below. It was the custom to line the inside of those pit-dwellings with the skins of animals, while poles, obtained from the neighbouring forest, covered over with ling and grass, constituted the roof. The fire was kindled at the bottom, the smoke escaping by a hole near the surface of the ground, which also served for the purpose of a door. It may be remarked that these holes, or excavations, are designated on the Ordnance Maps, as "old coal pits," but this, I conclude from their number, contiguity, and situation, they never could have been, and neither, for the

* Archæological Journal. Vol. VII. p. 66. † Archæological Journal. Vol. IV. p. 308.

same reason, can a geological formation be assigned to them. I have observed similar remains on Rombalds Moor, not far distant, and before agricultural pursuits interfered, united to this place; also in several parts of the extensive moors and other high grounds in the East-Riding of the County, and which have been formed with such regard to convenience, as to leave no doubt as to what they were intended for. For a more particular description of these kind of excavations, the reader is referred to the various works and notices on this subject, which are well known, and within the reach of most antiquaries,* the purusal of which, will, I think, tend to remove any doubts which may exist as to the correctness of the opinion I have here advanced as to the origin and use of the Baildon Pits.

Before leaving this subject, let us for a few moments recur to a period above two thousand years ago, when this hill was known throughout the district, as the principal "high place" of a religion, celebrated with rites so horrid, that the human mind almost shrinks from their contemplation. On the summit of this "mountain in miniature" rises in rude and gloomy magnificence, the imposing Temple of Baal, the huge granite Trilithons of which, arranged in circular order, strike the beholder with awe. It is the grey twilight of morning, before sunrise,—a procession is approaching—it sweeps across the plain, and ascends the hill,—it is preceded by the High-Priest, with flowing beard, and clad in his robes of office, while on his breast appears conspicuously the golden Torques; in his hands he carries the sacrificial knife of flint, and an ornamented earthenware urn—he is followed by others of lesser rank—next, strongly guarded by a savage looking and relentless band, appears, with pinioned hands, in mute despair,—a helpless captive, while chiefs of various tribes and rank, with their numerous followers, wearing skins, and armed with flint-pointed spears, swell the lengthened march. The frowning entrance to the sacred inclosure is now gained—the Priests and the Chiefs enter—the unhappy victim, still pinioned and powerless, is extended upon the altar of sacrifice; it is an awful moment—every eye is turned to the east, to catch the first appearance of the rising sun—the glorious orb of day at length appears—the mists of night retire before him, and his broad disk now gleams between the columns of the temple upon the

* Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. i, p. 222. Young's History of Whitby, vol. ii, p. 666. Ord's History of Cleveland, p. 111. The Barrow Diggers, *note*, p. 101, Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 74.

assembled throng—the High-Priest stands by the altar, and with his keen weapon inflicts a wide gash beneath the left breast of the writhing victim—he inserts his hand, and tears out the bleeding and palpitating heart, which he holds up to the risen luminary as an acceptable offering, while the host of worshippers sink upon their knees. The heart thus offered, is placed in the urn, and interred within the sacred precints, while the lifeless and mutilated body is consumed to ashes on the funeral pile.

Reader, the preceding is no fanciful sketch, it is an imperfect description of what has here repeatedly taken place; and it may be remarked that a similar mode of sacrificing to the sun, and to other idols, was in ancient times practised throughout the East, by the Aborigines of Mexico and other parts of Central America, and by all the nations of antiquity. I shall conclude by remarking, that in this country, the most favored under heaven, we have especial reasons for rejoicing that the ages of primitive darkness have passed; that the altars of paganism have been thrown down; and that the superstitious and awe-struck native no longer trembles at beholding the fire-crowned heights of Baildon; the piercing cries of the victim undergoing immolation, and the exulting shouts of a cruel and impious priesthood, have alike ceased; they have been superceded by another race—a holier creed—and an open gospel, the latter of which, unfettered by the fiat of man, sheds its pure and hallowing light around.

INDEX.

PAGE.

Aldborough, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 13
Allerton ditto ... 13
Askrigg ditto ... 13
Attercliffe ditto ... 13

Baildon Common ... 87
Barnsley, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 13
Bateman, Thomas ... 1
Batley, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 14
Bawtry ditto ... 14
Bedale ditto ... 14
Bentham ditto ... 14
Beverley ditto ... 14
Bingley ditto ... 15
Boroughbridge ditto ... 15
Bowl, Samian Ware, found at York ... 11
Bowman, William ... 28, 44, 62
Boyne, William ... 10, 12, 21, 31, 41
Bradford Tradesmen's Tokens ... 15
Bramley ditto ... 15
Bridlington ditto ... 16
Brigantes ... 65
British Antiquities, ... 8, 26, 38, 39, 57, 64, 65, 87

Calverley, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 16
Carlton ditto ... 17
Cawood ditto ... 17
Celts found at Sproatley ... 64
Church Fenton ... 31
Cleckheaton, Coins found at ... 12
Coin Moulds, Roman, found at Lingwell Gate ... 41
Collingham, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 17
Cook, Robert ... 9

Dent, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 16
Dixon, John, ... 24, 33, 53, 63
Doncaster, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 17
Dunnington ditto ... 18
Dunnington, Roman Altar found at ... 86

Easingwold, Tradesnen's Tokens ... 18
Earthworks at Killingbeck ... 10
Ditto Halton ... 11
Elland, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 18
Ellerton ditto ... 18

Gildersome Tradesmen's Tokens ... 18
Gisburne ditto ... 18
Great Preston ditto ... 18
Guisborough ditto ... 18

PAGE

Halifax Tradesmen's Tokens ... 19
Halifax, Urns found at ... 26
Ditto Court House ... 29
Halton, Earthworks at ... 10
Hatfield Tradesmen's Tokens ... 19
Haworth ditto ... 19
Hedon ditto ... 20
Heptonstall ditto ... 20
Holbeck ditto ... 20
Howden ditto ... 20
Huddersfield ditto ... 20
Hutton Cranswick, British Barrow at ... 38

Idle, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 20

Keighley, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 20
Kiddal Hall ... 33
Kilham, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 20
Killingbeck, Earthworks at ... 10
Kingston-upon-Hull, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 44
Kirkby-Moorside ... 46
Kirkham, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 46
Kirkstall ditto ... 46
Knaresborough ditto ... 46
Ditto Human Skeletons found at ... 63

Lawton, William ... 59
Leeds. Tradesmen's Tokens ... 46
Leyland, F. A., ... 26, 29
Lightcliffe, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 47
Lingwell Gate. Roman Coin Moulds found at ... 41
Long Preston, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 47

Malton, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 49
Markenfield Hall ... 53
Marsden, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 49
Middleton ditto ... 49
Mitchell, Samuel ... 65

Nafferton, Saxon Cemetery, at ... 28
North-Allerton, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 49
North-Towton, ditto ... 50
Northumbria ... 72
Nunburnholm, Saxon Antiquities at, ... 62

Otley, Tradesmen's Tokens ... 50
Ovenden ditto ... 50

PAGE.

Pampocalia 24
Pateley Bridge, Tradesmen's Tokens 50
Pickering ditto 50
Pocklington ditto 50
Pontefract ditto 50
Procter, William 38, 86

Richmond, Tradesmen's Tokens 51
Ripley ditto 51
Ripon ditto 77
Ripponden ditto 77
Robinhood's Bay ditto 77
Roman Antiquities 11, 41, 44, 86
Rotherham, Tradesmen's Tokens 77
Rowley ditto 77
Royston ditto 77

Saxton, Roman Camp at, ... 44
Saxon Antiquities 28, 62, 72
Scarborough, Tradesmen's Tokens 78
Sedbergh ditto 78
Selby ditto 78
Sepulchral Antiquities 1
Settle, Tradesmen's Tokens 78
Sheffield ditto 79
Sherburn ditto 79
Skipton ditto 79
Slaithwaite ditto 79
South ditto 79
Southern Frontier Defences of the Brigantes and Northumbrians 65
Sproatley, Celts found at, ... 64
St. Clement's Monastery, York 59

PAGE.

Stainland, Tradesmen's Tokens 79
Sutton ditto 79
Swillington, Account of 21

Thirsk, Tradesmen's Tokens 80
Tickhill ditto 80
Thornborough ditto 81
Thorner 25
Threshfield, Tradesmen's Tokens 81
Tradesmen's Tokens 13, 44
Towton, Tradesman's Tokens 81

Upton, Tradesman's Tokens 86
Urns, British 8, 26, 38, 89, 91

Wakefield, Tradesmen's Tokens 81
Wardell, James 11, 13, 42, 44, 57, 64, 75, 77, 87
West Witton, Tradesman's Tokens 81
Wetherby ditto 81
Whitby ditto 82
Wilson, Thomas 39
Wintringham, British Barrows at, ... 57, 75
Woodnook 39

Yarm, Tradesmen's Tokens 82
York, ditto 82
„ Bone Instrument found at 9
„ Samian Ware Bowl found at 11
„ St. Clement's Monastery at 59

THE END.

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